

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY



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December, 1934



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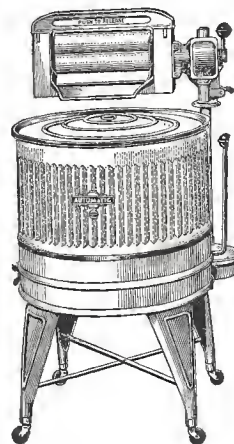


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Greetings of the Season



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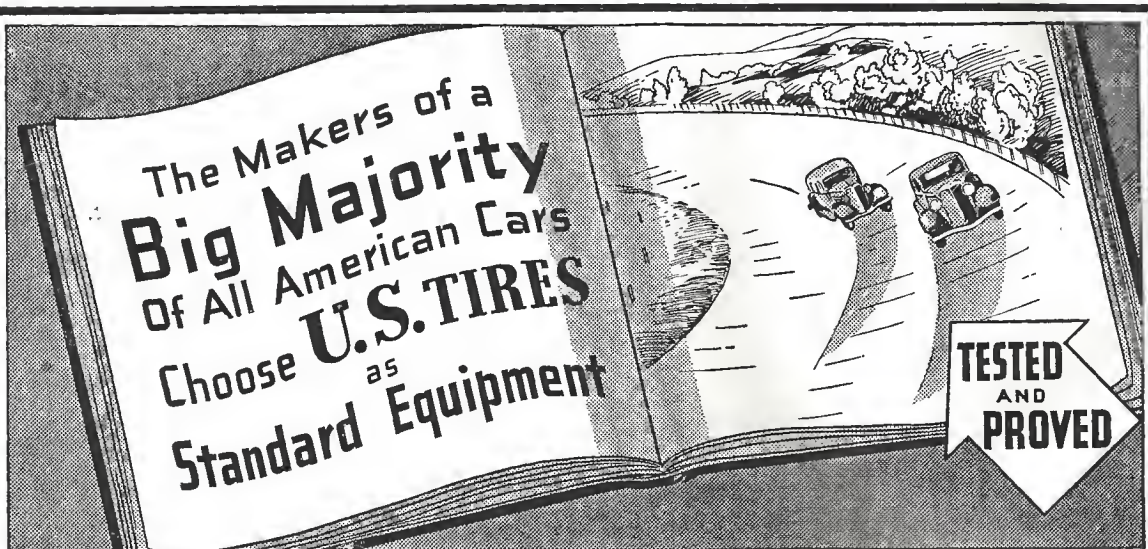
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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11

DECEMBER, 1934

NUMBER 12

General Ulysses Simpson Grant

CHAPTER THREE—CONCLUSION

THE year 1866, following the surrender of the Confederacy, was a happy one for Grant. France had sent Maximilian into Mexico as Emperor, and Grant felt that the French government had breached the Monroe Doctrine, a direct affront to the United States. Grant thought that if the government should join the Blue and the Gray armies together, with General Longstreet in command of Union troops, General Sherman to command the Confederate veterans, France could be readily expelled and all past bitterness between the North and the South would disappear. One June day in 1865, Grant and his wife went to Chicago to attend a great charity affair gotten up to aid disabled soldiers and their families. Once on the fair grounds, he mounted "Old Jack," the horse he rode upon that fateful afternoon of February 15, 1862, before Fort Donelson. Grant yielded his horse to be raffled off for the cause, but when forced to go upon the grandstand with thousands cheering him vociferously, he refused to speak, and so the war governor of Illinois who set him at work ruling enlistment blanks early in 1861, took the stage, and bawled out a few words of self praise. A few weeks later, he went to Galena and was met by a procession that led him through a flower-decked arch which bore the inscription: "GENERAL. THE SIDEWALK IS BUILT." In July 1866, Congress conferred upon the conqueror the rank of "General." Grant was the first man to attain this, the highest possible military rank, since George Washington.

Gradually Grant edged toward a political career, and on May 20, 1865, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican Convention in Chicago, without opposition. Both parties had claimed Grant, both equally anxious to have him as a leader, and it was only after his quarrel with President Andrew Johnson that he definitely aligned himself with the Republican party. The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour. In the beginning, the principal issues of the campaign were financial, what to do with the war debt, etc.

"Somehow the financial issue got lost, or minimized, during the campaign, and the battle was fought over

the condition of affairs in the South. Grant was elected on his popularity as a war hero, as the victor at Appomattox. During the campaign he remained at his home in Galena, made no speeches and seldom appeared in public. His majority of the popular vote was only 309,000 . . . a result which was disappointing to the Republican managers. Coolidge says:

"If it had not been for the negro vote in the South, which was still unsuppressed and which prevented that section from being solidly Democratic, as it afterwards became, Seymour would have been elected."

"No President since Washington, and Lincoln (for his second term), had gone into office so favorably regarded by men of both parties. The Democratic campaign had not been directed against Grant, but against the Republican platform. But there was one jarring note. On his inauguration day, March 4, 1869, he declined to ride in the same carriage with Andrew Johnson, so the retiring President did not attend the inaugural ceremonies. Among the well-balanced men of the time this fit of childish petulance on Grant's part was considered a poor beginning for an administration that was to be based on the formula of 'Let us have peace.'"

Grant served as President for eight years, and it is said that "at the end he hardly knew any more about life and affairs than he knew at the beginning." Seven cabinet officers assisted the President, and in the beginning good men accepted service only to resign at the end of a few months. Only one served eight years, twenty-four serving altogether. Grant appointed a few relatives to office and was criticised without merit as the places awarded were small.

"Old Jesse Root Grant held the job of postmaster at Covington, Kentucky, but he had been given the place by Andrew Johnson.

"The President's father-in-law—Colonel Frederick Dent, the elder—was a sort of professional Southerner. He lived at the White House for weeks and months at a time, reading newspapers, smoking cigars and mixing mint juleps. Grant's friends found the Colonel's discourses on damned Yankees and upstart 'niggahs' rather amusing.

"It is interesting to observe that Grant's father never became friendly with Colonel Dent. When old Jesse visited Washington he used to stay at a hotel. The White House, he declared, was full of the tribe of Dents, and he did not like them.

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"Grant frequently invited his mother to visit him at the White House, but she never came; in fact, she was not in Washington at any time while her son was President."

Numerous financial scandals arose during Grant's two terms, the "Credit Mobilier Scandal", and the "Back Pay Grab". The "Whisky Ring" scandal was the most conspicuous. Grant stumbled into trouble by yielding to the radical Reconstructionists who, packing their night shirts into carpet bags, went down to take the government of the South away from the people, using blacks just released from slavery as their instruments.

"The South Carolina legislature consisted of ninety-four negroes and thirty white men. Of the white men seven were carpet-baggers. The remaining twenty-three white members—natives of the state and Democrats—sat grim and silent. They were hopelessly outnumbered, and all they were able to do was to record their unavailing votes against the spoliation of the state. 'The Speaker is black, the clerk is black, the doorkeepers are black, the little pages are black, the chairman of the Ways and Means is black, and the chaplain is coal-black. At some of the desks sit colored men whose types it would be hard to find outside of Congo; whose costumes, visages, attitudes and expressions, only befit the forecastle of a buccaneer.'

* * * * *

"There was a mysterious crackling sound in the legislative chamber, in the intervals between the speeches. Mr. Pike wondered what it was, and leaned over the railing of the visitor's gallery to look and listen. Then he saw that all the negro members were cracking peanuts, eating them and throwing the shells on the floor."

The invasion of the South by this ruthless horde of vultures represents a dark page in the history of American life. The South could fight and lose, but they winced under this insufferable form of government.

"Life at the White House went on placidly through these hectic years. Grant passed into the autumn of his life, and became fat and puffy. He had given up riding, though he drove a pair of swift horses down Washington's long avenues every afternoon. Occasionally he appeared at Mrs. Grant's receptions and chatted with the guests.

"The General insisted on bringing to the White House one of his favorite quartermaster sergeants and making him the chief steward. The sergeant's idea of a dinner was plain fare and a lot of it. For a while the family and its guests sat down before enormous dishes of roast beef and roast turkeys. When Mrs. Grant remarked to him that the dinners were not sufficiently elegant, the sturdy sergeant provided even larger turkeys—the largest that could be found in the market. Finally the General had to part company with the sergeant. He was given a job as a doorkeeper, or something, in one of the departments, and a brisk Italian chef took his place.

"Miss Nellie, who was an awkward little girl when the Grants came to the White House, soon grew up amazingly. She became a beautiful young woman, with delicate features and eyes that were melting in their loveliness. Her charm shed a spiritual radiance. She was probably the most attractive of all the young women who have ever lived in the White House."

Nellie Grant visited Europe and on the return voyage, she met Algernon Sartoris, a young, hand-

some and polished Englishman, who sang well. On May 21, 1874, they were married in the White House by a Methodist clergyman and with music by the Marine Band. Nellie went to England with her husband, but the marriage went amiss, though the Sartoris family took sides with Nellie, providing her with ample income, continuing her place among their intimate friends. This blow hurt Grant immeasurably; Nellie was to him a much loved child. Woodward said:

"It is pleasant to turn from these confused gyrations of the Grant administration and record its few notable successes, such as the establishment of the principle of international arbitration through the Treaty of Washington; the peaceful and successful adjudication of the Alabama claims; and the upholding of American dignity in controversies with other nations. Under Grant the financial affairs of the national government were put on a sound basis. Taxes were reduced; money was stabilized, and a law for the resumption of specie payments was passed. He instituted a humane policy toward the Indians. He attempted civil service reform, but the spoils system had lasted too long to be displaced in a few years."

A half amusing, half shameful episode however occurred to Grant's government in 1870. Grant sent a minister to England, John Lothrop Motley. When Grant instructed that Motley be recalled, the minister refused to honor the request to come home. He said that he was appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate and could only be dismissed with the Senate's approval. Grant requested the British Government to ignore Motley, sending Robert C. Schenck in his place, whose only qualification was that of having written a treatise on poker-playing.

"Schenck made a great hit in London at first. He taught the art and science of poker to the English aristocracy. They found it a ripping game, and poker parties became fashionable. But, after such a bright beginning his popularity declined rapidly. He was interested in an enterprise called the Emma gold mine, and he used his official position to sell mining stock to the English people. The mine appeared to be a fizzle as a money-maker, and the English press, in its decorous way, treated the affair as a scandal. Schenck resigned and came home. Later on the Emma turned out to be a very profitable investment, but most of Schenck's poker pupils had already sold their stock for anything it would bring."

On May 17, 1877, with two terms as President behind him, Grant sailed from Philadelphia "to see the world," taking with him Mrs. Grant, Jesse, their son, aged nineteen, and a most wholesome hatred of politics and politicians. At first, Grant planned to visit a few principal places, but eventually his trip became a world voyage, lasting two years and four months. Grant evoked great enthusiasm in England. At Newcastle, eighty thousand workers appeared before him on a moor and their cheers could be heard for miles. Birmingham, Manchester, and other places turned out in like manner, and everywhere he was met with music and was given the freedom of the city. In London, the Prince of Wales invited them to dine and to meet the Em-

peror and Empress of Brazil, but the Grants were not accustomed to royalty, and suffered accordingly. Grant met Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, Anthony Trollope, and Thomas H. Huxley, at a dinner given to literary men. Grant had never read any of the books written by these men and the evening was doubtless rather boring. Then came an amusing situation. Queen Victoria invited General and Mrs. Grant to dinner and to stay over the night. Jesse, the son, was not included, and fully impressed with his importance, he demanded that he be included in the invitation with his parents. Jesse was therefore duly invited, but after arriving at Windsor, he found that he and General Adam Badeau, consul general of the United States, were not to dine at Her Majesty's table, but in another room with the Household, thereafter they were to be presented to the Queen.

"Jesse declared that he would not eat with the servants. He had been invited by the Queen, and if he could not sit at her table . . . good-night . . . he would return at once to London. Sir John Cowell was extremely apologetic. Large dinners made the Queen giddy, he said. That is why she tried to keep them as small as possible—so would Mr. Jesse be good enough . . . and so on.

"But Mr. Jesse was not good enough to agree to any such arrangement, so he and Badeau went down to the General's rooms to tell him how they felt about it. There they found the Duchess of Roxburgh, one of the ladies-in-waiting, talking with Mrs. Grant. She assured Jesse that the Household consisted of persons of some consequence . . . the ladies- and gentlemen-in-waiting. She belonged to the Household herself. Jesse said he considered them servants anyway, in a sense. The Duchess kept her temper and continued to smile. A well-bred person, evidently, as the temptation to throw something at his head must have been hard to resist.

"The young man declared that he had spoken his last word on the subject: that he would pack his grip and walk back to the station. No use to bother about a carriage for him. He would walk. Perhaps he could buy a light supper in some little eating house near the railroad depot.

"Sir John Cowell, agitated almost to hysterics, begged him to remain until the Queen returned, when the matter would be brought to Her Majesty's attention. The General remarked that if he were in Jesse's place he would act the same way . . . what was the use of inviting the boy if he were to be packed off into some other dining room?

"The Grant party dressed for dinner and sat around waiting for whatever might happen. The Queen returned, and Sir John Cowell came back to the Grant's rooms, greatly relieved, to announce that Her Majesty would be pleased to have Mr. Jesse Grant at her table.

"The conversation at the dinner was not very lively. Her Majesty conversed in a low tone with her son, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice. She remarked to Mrs. Grant that her duties were arduous, and Mrs. Grant replied: 'Yes, I can imagine them; I, too, have been the wife of a great ruler.'

"After dinner the Queen soon retired, but the Grants stayed up late, playing whist with the lords and ladies.

"Jesse says that when he returned to his own apartments, which were shared with Badeau, he found Sir John Cowell there, in a dressing gown, with a bottle of Scotch whisky before him. Sir John amused them with stories of his difficulties with the old lady—the Queen. It appears, from his account, that she did not want to dine with anybody at all except a few

snips of royalty, and that when distinguished commoners were invited, Her Majesty often pleaded a sick headache.

"As the level of the Scotch in the bottle went down Sir John became more and more communicative. Finally he went off to bed, an admirer of America, a stalwart Republican and ready to vote at our next election, if we would only let him."

Continental Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, China, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries, were all visited. One of our boyhood recollections is that of reading of the capital time General Grant had while riding on an elephant in Siam, the elephant deciding to run away with the Conqueror of Appomattox. In the meantime, Grant's political friends had been touting him for a third term, but alas, he came home nine months too soon. The glamour of his return welcome had passed away when the convention met in June, 1880, and on the thirty-fourth ballot, Garfield received this prize with 382 votes to Grant's 306. Grant could have lived on his five thousand a year at Galena, but he had tasted of the fig and the pomegranate, and so admiring friends raised and invested for him the sum of a quarter-million dollars. In 1881, he went to Mexico and was elected President of the Mexican Southern Railway. In the meantime he bought "an ugly red brick house" at No. 3 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York City. Then came the greatest of all the disasters that had or were yet to come to him.

In 1880, Grant met a young man, Ferdinand Ward, the son of a clergyman, and of good upbringing. Ward, who began as a clerk in the Produce Exchange, began to gamble in produce and later in securities, with so much success that he was called "The Young Napoleon of Wall Street." Ward met General Grant's son, Ulysses, Jr., then twenty-eight, the two organizing a brokerage business as Grant & Ward. Young Grant was not brilliant, but he did know that he was receiving three thousand dollars monthly from the business, and Ward prevailed on General Grant to come in, promising to make a national business of the house, with millions of profits. Young Grant had invested a hundred thousand dollars obtained from his wife's father and the General offered to invest an equal amount. Ward agreed to put in two hundred thousand—which he did, in worthless securities. Ward talked glibly of government contracts, but Grant was opposed to any connection that was based on a profit to be made from the government. Then Ward talked of contracts in a whisper, saying that "the General" would not sanction such. Since the day that primitive barter first began, there have been those who would take extraordinary risks for promise of large profit. How the profit was made mattered not to this class, many of whom responded to Ward's solicitation. Many others, old comrades of General Grant, thrust their savings into the firm, believing that they were safe. General Grant in his simple, honest way, knew nothing whatever of what was taking place. He was so impressed with Ward's honesty that he put all his personal fortune in the firm and he induced his wife and his own sisters to

invest their all with Ward and Grant. A child niece inherited twelve thousand dollars, and that was turned over to Ward to invest. Ulysses, Jr., next induced his wife's father to put five hundred thousand into the firm, and Colonel Fred Grant, the General's oldest son, resigned his connection with the army to join the firm, bringing in some of his wife's fortune. In the meantime, Ward had formed an alliance with the Marine National Bank of New York through James D. Fish, its president. Fish was of the class of Ward, a consummate rogue. Ward, with the help of Fish, carried on a continuous series of swindling operations for three years, then came the end. On May 1, 1884, the firm's books showed General Grant's share in the firm as worth \$2,400,000. Six days later, the bank crashed and with it went the firm of Grant & Ward. Instead of a balance of six hundred and fifty thousand in the Marine bank, the firm had overdrawn its account two million dollars.

General Grant sagged under this telling blow. Personal honesty had ever been an innate trait of this man on whom fate had visited both bitter failure and glorious success. His chief concern was for those who had trusted him and lost. One hundred and eighty dollars was the sum total of his resources, other than the income from the quarter-million gift which had been given by friends and which had been placed in his trust, the income only to be paid to him. To add to his other misfortunes, the trust fund ceased to earn its accustomed return, and loans made by old friends served to buy for the General and his family the necessities of life. Just before the failure, W. H. Vanderbilt loaned the General one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to tide the firm over. There again, the old soldier's character was revealed: to Mr. Vanderbilt he gave the farm at St. Louis, his home in Philadelphia, and the New York house which was his wife's. As further security he gave up his sword and all his war trophies. Vanderbilt sought to return the sword and trophies but General Grant declined to take them back.

When the accountants completed their tasks, the liabilities of Grant & Ward totaled \$16,792,640, its assets but \$67,174, yet the books showed assets exceeding \$27,000,000. Fish was convicted and given seven years, Ward likewise, and sentenced to ten years in the state penitentiary.

"The great adventure of Ulysses Grant, with its splendid years . . . the epic of the marching men . . . the triumphs and the adulation . . . all had come to an end in poverty and despair."

General Grant long refused to write of the war, to him it was something akin to horror, a past best forgotten. The magnanimous plans Grant had made for the restoration of the Union had been repudiated by the radical element of the North, and a predatory horde of carpet-bag politicians had seized the stricken Southland as soon as the way was cleared for their entrance. In his extremity, the General accepted an offer from the Century Maga-

zine to write a few short articles. For some months, the aging soldier had felt a short, stabbing pain in his throat, which the doctors attributed to excessive smoking. The Century people asked him to write his war memoirs, and General Grant now gladly seized on the opportunity to earn a few thousand dollars. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), the author, was then the chief owner of a publishing firm, and offering General Grant better terms, his firm gained the contract advancing General Grant twenty-five thousand dollars. The work of dictation began February 21, 1885.

"The gnawing pain in his throat had been diagnosed as cancer, and the news appeared in the daily papers. The uncertain physicians, doubtful of their own knowledge, came and went, while the General sat in an arm-chair in his library and talked huskily to a stenographer. His face was lean and drawn into deep lines of suffering; now and then he would have to stop his dictation because of pain. As the disease progressed he huddled more deeply in his chair under a pile of shawls and blankets.

"After a month or two of dictation his voice failed. Thereafter he sat with a writing board on his lap and wrote with a pencil on large sheets of paper. There were days when he could do nothing at all—when his eyes had the dim earth-forgotten look of a man already in another world.

"The writing of the Memoirs was a race with death. He hoped that the book would provide something for his wife to live on after he had gone, and he clung desperately to this earth until the manuscript was completed. The last chapter was written about a week before he died. He never saw the book in print.

"The fortune that Grant had been so eager to make during most of his life was earned after he was dead. Mark Twain's firm sold three hundred thousand copies of the Memoirs and turned over about \$450,000 in royalties to the General's widow."

After the failure, old friends asked Congress to restore the General to his old rank in the army, but without success. In the meantime, he drove through with his task.

"In a final spurt of precedent-smashing generosity Congress did restore him to his place in the army. When a telegram came announcing that the bill had passed the sick man received the news without interest; he turned his head away wearily. It came too late to awaken even a flicker of response. He was living in a universe where Pain was God. Pain covered his sky and filled his world. Pain . . . and the book. The book had to be done, and at the thought of it his feeble hands would flutter over the writing board, and the scrawled white sheets would fall around his feet.

"At times the doctor's anodynes, given to soothe his intolerable suffering, would send his mind reeling in a fantastic daze. One day he suddenly rose in his chair and his haunted eyes wandered about the room. 'The cannon did it,' he whispered, and clutched his throat. 'The cannon did it,' he repeated to his frightened family, as he sank back in his chair."

* * * * *

"An astrologer had predicted his death on the last day of March. The members of the family had read the prediction in a newspaper, and when the thirty-first day of March came they wandered about the house in anxiety. But it turned out to be the best day he had had in months. His first month's pay as a retired general arrived. He held the bills in his lap and passed them out in rolls to his wife and children. He said that

evening: 'I am much better; I think I shall pull through, after all.'

"In April he seemed to be improving. He swallowed with less pain, and the newspapers reported that he was on the way to recovery. It was a false hope."

With the advent of hot weather, the sick man was taken to Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, where he occupied a cottage on top of the mountain.

"When the carriage that had brought him from his home arrived at the Grand Central Station the General got out and walked to the train on his son's arm. He was emaciated, pale, and so weak that he looked as if he would fall at every step. The officials of the railroad met him at the train. Some of them gave him a military salute, which he returned, raising his hand waveringly to his hat. Before he entered the train he turned around and took a long last look at the skyline of New York.

"He was asleep until the train neared West Point. Then he aroused himself and asked to be placed at the window so he could see the gray stone buildings of the military academy across the river. There stood West Point, just as it had stood forty-six years before when he had seen it for the first time. His mind was filled with the memory pictures of those early days, and he whispered an anecdote of cadet life.

"At Mount McGregor he sat every day—until near the end—in the veranda of the cottage. Crowds of tourists would come by and gaze silently at him from the road. He seemed to like these attentions. They distracted his mind, and proved to him that his popularity was not wholly lost. Now and then some old-time friend would visit the cottage and sit with him for awhile. Among these friends of former days was General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. How strangely Buckner appears, at times, in Grant's life . . . lending him money in New York, when he returned from California, out of the army and destitute . . . surrendering Fort Donelson to him, the first great Union victory of the war . . . and coming to Mount McGregor when the General was dying."

As night approached on July 22, 1885, the soldier wrote a brief request to be placed in bed. For weeks he had slept in a chair. The physicians told the General's sons that his demise was near. The long night came to an end (and how long these bitterly expectant nights seem), and at eight minutes past eight of the morning of July 23, 1885, the pale messenger took command and General Grant passed over the river. At his grave the North and the South stood side by side, uncovered, and the great captains of the two armies which had passed through four years of fratricidal strife walked shoulder to shoulder, carrying the fallen warrior to his resting place beside the Hudson, where he now rests in a tomb befitting the memory of a great commander.

Ulysses Simpson Grant suffered many of the faults and weaknesses that beset all mankind in some form or another, but these have been forgotten, and the memory of his modesty, gentleness, candor, and purity of purpose, have lifted him up to the heights occupied by Washington, Lee, and Lincoln. He rests secure among America's immortals.

Run of the Mine

Some of the Disabilities of the Bituminous Coal Code

ON SEPTEMBER 5, the Regional Code Authority of Division V, which includes the Rocky Mountain-Pacific coal producing states, filed with General Hugh S. Johnson, then administrator of the Bituminous Coal Code, a petition asking that the code be amended to admit of the mines in western territory being allowed to work six days per week of seven hours per day, for a total period not exceeding twenty weeks in any one calendar year.

This petition was passed around from one desk to another, and only after urgent appeal was made by the chairman of the Division V Code Committee, and numerous other code authorities and coal operators located within the district, was any disposition made of the petition, which was denied under date of November 3, 1934, or almost two months after same was filed.

Before the petition was filed, letters were sent to representative coal operators located in all of the larger coal producing areas of the United States, and with but one exception, replies favorable to the theory of the petition were received. It is proper to say that if any interest was displayed in the matter on the part of organized labor, it assumed a negative character. In other words, no contribution was made by labor toward the request for elasticity in the work period; on the other hand, implied opposition was evidenced in certain quarters.

In analyzing the coal mine working time situation, two or three fundamental facts must be kept in mind, among which might be included:

- A—That with an excess of mines and manpower, coal should be readily available when a demand, however created, develops.
- B—As coal is notoriously subject to extremes in seasonal demand, any opportunity that appears for production and, therefore employment, should be taken advantage of whenever such appears.
- C—If the propriety of a living annual wage is conceded by the National Recovery Administration, employers, and the consuming public, then it becomes the duty of the administration, the employer, and mine labor to cooperate to the fullest extent in developing a reasonable annual earning, and this can only be done without destruc-

tive results when every possible work-time opportunity is made available.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines records the fact that during the calendar year 1933, the combined minimum monthly demand for coal in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region was 839,000 tons, while during the period of maximum demand, the mines were called upon to produce 2,340,000 tons, or an excess tonnage in the heavy demand month of 1,501,000 tons, or 279 per cent of the tonnage marketable in the low demand month.

On the basis of the present five-day per week working period, assuming sufficient men were employed to take care of the maximum demand tonnage, 2,340,000 tons, then if the conditions were averaged, there was but 12.55 hours of work per week during the month of low demand.

It is an old saying that the world owes every man a living—the problem is to collect that living. Just at the present moment, millions are being furnished a meagre sustenance by the Federal and state governments and by private charity, much of the money so expended being borrowed by the United States Government, which must ultimately repay same or otherwise repudiate its obligations. Repayment calls for back-breaking taxation, repudiation bespeaks demoralization and universal poverty, such as was sustained in Germany when it repudiated its securities and its paper money, a condition from which the German people have not as yet materially recovered.

One of the difficulties that attaches to the administration of business by a bureau located in Washington lies in the fact that every such bureau is submerged with specious, unreasonable, and at times unholy demands. The result of this situation is that paid employes of the bureau addressed, find the line of least resistance in either delaying disposition of the petition or request made, or otherwise they deny same, the overwhelming mass of denials put out over the signatures of men who know very little about the operation of and the conditions that surround any business. As a matter of fact, many men in Washington who handle matters of grave import for various lines of business, scattered all over the United States, have never had business experience; they have never had to meet the emergency demands of customers or to try to adjust business to the necessities of the labor employed therein.

The treatment afforded the coal operators in Division V is only one example of the many thousands of obstacles being placed in the way of business at the present time. The Bituminous Coal Code will never be enforced satisfactorily to either employers, labor, or the consuming element, until a greater measure of efficiency is developed. Code No. 1, of more than five hundred similar regula-

tions for the government of American business, was approved on July 9, 1933. A large percentage of the codes promulgated are today honored in the breach rather than observance, no one paying much attention to same, with a growing feeling on the part of thousands of other business men that it is quite useless to try to run a business and comply with the non-elastic restrictions imposed by codes.

The foregoing comments should not be construed as being intended in a critical sense. If the business of the nation is to recover and create employment for the millions who can not be fed by the Government for all time, then the straight-jacket that is strangling business management must be taken off. Where integrity is lacking, it should be enforced sharply and effectively by law. That has not been done by the code authorities; in fact, almost any individual disposed to thumb his nose at the NRA has been able to get away with the enterprise.

The Recent Election

THE nation by its vote has unalterably declared for the so-called "New Deal." What all the people say must be right. The job now is to make the "New Deal" work. With the election over, even the most ardent proponent of the program will admit that "things might be better".

No one has questioned the desire of the President to meet and surmount what was not alone a national, but an international crisis. The vote returned on November sixth was a tremendous expression of confidence—uttered by an expectant people. It is not the two years which are now passing which will fix the President's position; on the other hand, the two years just ahead will determine his destiny.

Assuming that the vast majority who expressed their approval of the "New Deal" on November sixth were sincere, the President has matters pretty much in his own hands. The mass of the people will go along with him. The broadest spirit of cooperation must be maintained. There is no "Democratic" party, no "Republican" party in the nation today—it is a "Roosevelt" party only, and that entails a tremendous responsibility. As a nation and a people, we must either succeed with the President or fail with him. There are millions of patriotic men and women hoping and praying for his success.

Economy in Government

SOME weeks ago, Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University wrote the editor of "Commerce and Finance," saying:

"In these days when all sections of the country are turning to the Federal Treasury for

'relief'—farm relief, drouth relief, unemployment relief, depression relief, and so on, it may be well to remember that when the Federal Government begins to spend money, it spends it both lavishly and wastefully.

"For one simple illustration of this very serious fact, go back to some of the expenditures made for the equine branches of the army during the World War.

"The War Department never had at any one time over 300,000 horses and mules.

"The Government bought 2,850,853 halters.

"The Government bought 1,637,199 horse brushes.

"The Government bought 2,033,304 nose bags.

"The Government bought 1,148,364 horse covers.

"The Government bought 8,781,516 horse-shoes.

"The Government had, in all, only 86,418 cavalry horses. For these:

"The Government bought 945,000 saddles.

"The Government bought 585,615 saddle bags.

"For the ordnance officers the Government bought 712,510 complete sets of spur straps, or about 36 sets for each officer.

"The money spent by the Federal Government comes directly out of the taxpayer's pocket. It is not a free gift from heaven, as some seekers for relief seem to think. The next 'relief' we need is relief from our tax burdens," says Professor Boyle.

Deep Holes

NEARLY every person is interested in looking into a hole even though there be nothing worth while to see. If workmen are engaged in excavating a ditch, cellar, or subway, or even a hole for a telephone line pole, the mass of people will turn aside to "take a look". Such is the result of human curiosity.

"Mining and Metallurgy" recently mentioned two deep holes, each so deep that it would take several "looks", set end upon end, to see the bottom. The deepest hole ever driven into the earth's crust by the hand of man was the recently completed General Petroleum Corporation's test well drilled at Beldridge, Kern County, California, 11,377 feet, where a limited volume of gas was found.

The world's deepest shaft record is that of the recently completed Robinson Deep Limited, in the Rand Field of South Africa, 8,398 feet. And so puny man delves downward while his fellow worker locks himself inside an aluminum bottle to ascend ten miles above the earth.

"Alice" is Dead

WHEN Mrs. Alice L. Hargreaves of West-
ham, England, passed away at 10:30 P. M.,
November 15, one of the sweetest and most lovable
links with the old past was severed. On that night,
the wires bore the sad message, "Alice in Wonder-
land is dead." Across continents and seas, it sped,
and the millions who have been amused and in-
trigued by Lewis Carroll's fantasies, originally told
to Alice when she was but a little fair-haired girl,
felt a tightening of
their heart strings,
and tears came to
many eyes.

"Alice" was the
daughter of Canon
Liddell of Christ
College, Oxford
University, and it
was to her and her
sisters, Lorina and
Edith, that Charles
Dodgson (Lewis
Carroll), the
young clergyman,
instructor in math-
ematics, told the
stories of the little
girl who tumbled
down the rabbit's
hole into a fantas-
tic wonderland,
where she was cap-
tivated by the lu-
gubrious mock tur-
tle, the mad hatter, the sleepy dormouse, the weep-
ing walrus, the carpenter, and the other denizens
of that mad but entrancing land.



Mrs. Alice L. Hargreaves.

Mrs. Hargreaves was 82 when she died, and it
was 72 years ago that she and her sisters accom-
panied the shy and imaginative Oxford don up the
river to Gostow, begging him as he rowed the
river punt "to tell us a story." It was here that
the stories of "Lewis Carroll" had their beginning,
to be afterwards put in book form, to be read by
three generations of, not only the English speaking
people of the earth, but through translations, by
the people of every civilized nation on the globe.

Told and written for the amusement of children,
Carroll's stories have been read and quoted by
the world's greatest statesmen, literati and schol-
ars. "Alice" was in America but two years ago,
to join in celebrating the anniversary of "Lewis
Carroll's" one hundredth birthday, and one of
her most vivid recollections of the story-teller
was his tantalizing habit of pretending to fall
asleep in the middle of his most engrossing adven-

ture, and of awakening to say, "That's all until the next time." Read your copy of "Alice in Wonderland" this coming week-end, conferring on yourself a new joy—a benediction.

Our Christmas Story

ELSEWHERE in this issue of The Employees' Magazine will be found a vivid, gripping story of the birthplace of the Saviour of Men. This little story came to us some years ago as a Christmas greeting from some dear friends, and so we pass it on to our readers, young and old. It contains a real Christmas message.

State Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado Dies at Florence, Colorado

ON October 10, 1934, Mr. James Dalrymple, Chief Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado, died from injuries received on that date. Mr. Dalrymple was crossing one of the main thoroughfares of Florence when he was struck by an automobile causing such injuries that he died a short time after the accident.

Mr. Dalrymple was widely known throughout the United States, and particularly in the Rocky Mountain states, having resided in Colorado for nearly fifty years.

He was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, July 13, 1863, working in the mines of his native country for a number of years. He came

to Pennsylvania in 1881 and was engaged in mining there for four years.

In 1865 he came to Rockvale, Colorado, working in that district and in the Gallup district of New Mexico for several years. In 1892 he came to Crested Buttes, Colorado, and a short time later was engaged in mining in the New Castle district of Garfield County, Colorado, where he worked in various capacities, including Miner, Mine Foreman and later Superintendent, until 1909. During that year he was appointed Deputy Inspector of Coal Mines, and served for one year, at the end of which time he was appointed Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Dalrymple was an extremely capable official, as attested by his long service, 24 years, under several Governors of different political faiths. Eminently just and fair in all his contacts with those engaged in the mining industry, Mr. Dalrymple was greatly respected, and he was often called in conference on mining problems, as his judgment was always sound. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute, and a past President of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America.

Surviving members of his family are his widow, formerly Miss Mary Hudson, whom he married in Erwin, Pennsylvania in 1884, and three sons, James, Jr., engaged with the Hercules Powder Company, of Denver; George C., Deputy Inspector of Coal Mines with headquarters at Walsenburg, Colorado, and Robert F., Inspector Employers Mutual Ins. Co., Walsenburg, Colorado.

The sympathy of his large number of friends is extended to his family in their bereavement.



Mr. James Dalrymple

A Merry Christmas

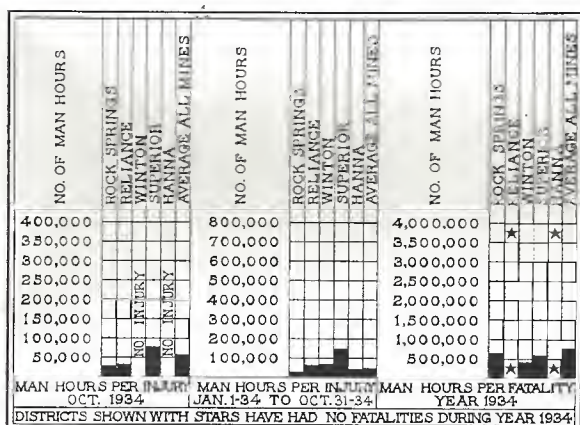
When the December Employees' Magazine reaches our readers the nineteen hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of Man will be just ahead of us. Christmas is essentially a children's holiday, though young and old find joy in participating with them.



To all our employees, our retired Old Timers, and their families, we extend our best wishes for a Merry, Merry Christmas. Those who are less fortunate, we should not forget, for happiness shared is happiness doubled.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

October Accident Graph



FROM the number of serious injuries happening during the month of October, this month's Safety record was much better than that of the previous two months, namely August and September. However, during the month, "B" Mine, with its outstanding Safety record and the winner of the "Sentinels of Safety" Trophy for 1933, had a serious injury when Anton Perner, an old employe, with many years of service, had one of his feet so badly mashed, when it was run over by a locomotive, that it had to be amputated. This injury has definitely eliminated "B" Mine from any chance of winning the Trophy again this year.

While the general opinion prevails that coal mining is a hazardous occupation, it can be made relatively safe through precautionary methods and teamwork. No matter how experienced a miner may be, no matter how alert or active, he does not attempt to do all of the work alone. It is the combined work of all his "buddies" that makes for the production of coal.

So it is with other kinds of work. And so it is with the game of life, and, particularly, our jobs. Each man, in a sense, is his brother's keeper. Teamwork as typified in observance of traffic regulations, makes traffic flow smoothly; let one driver fail to observe the spirit of fair play and there is a smashup.

Through the willing cooperation of every employe, a mine can operate over a period of weeks, months or years without a lost-time accident. When you pick up a board with a nail in it and put it in a safe place—that's teamwork. When you set a timber—that's teamwork. When you clean up a loading head, guard a trolley line, make clearance, and innumerable other things in the mine—that is

all team-work. It is because each man in the mine can depend upon each of his fellows to do his part that accidents are eliminated. This spirit is like the spirit you see exhibited at a baseball or football game. You can depend upon the other fellow; he can depend upon you.

WITHOUT TEAM-WORK, SAFETY IS ALL BUT IMPOSSIBLE.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

OCTOBER, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	25,648	1	25,648
Rock Springs No. 8..	47,096	2	23,548
Rock Springs Outside	13,632	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	25,228	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	8,582	1	8,582
Winton No. 1.....	45,150	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,793	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	22,176	1	22,176
Superior "C".....	20,272	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	22,365	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	11,921	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	26,397	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,937	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	189,056	9	21,006
Rock Springs No. 8..	357,161	14	25,512
Rock Springs Outside	122,982	2	61,491
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.)..	1,024	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	190,184	3	63,395
Reliance Outside....	70,296	1	70,296
Winton No. 1.....	331,216	6	55,203
Winton Outside.....	78,702	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	170,165	1	170,165
Superior "C"	148,429	1	148,429
Superior "E"	176,990	2	88,495
Superior Outside....	99,165	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	219,825	5	43,965
Hanna Outside	118,314	1	118,314
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.)	14,505	2	7,253

(Please turn to page 512)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE month of October, while showing an improvement over August and September, was still a bad one for Safety. Just half as many injuries in comparison with October, 1933, and we still lacked over 200 manhours per injury for the end of the period to hold our own with 1933. It is to be hoped

November will show improvement in the same ratio. Four of the injuries were underground, and one on the surface. This left the total "no injury" sections underground at sixteen and two for the surface.

Following are the standings:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS				Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	82,323	0	No Injury	
2. Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	82,174	0	No Injury	
3. J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	53,846	0	No Injury	
4. Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	44,396	0	No Injury	
5. Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	41,122	0	No Injury	
6. Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	39,422	0	No Injury	
7. Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	39,279	0	No Injury	
8. Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	34,362	0	No Injury	
9. Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	33,899	0	No Injury	
10. Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	32,779	0	No Injury	
11. Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 5	30,284	0	No Injury	
12. Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	29,704	0	No Injury	
13. Tom Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	27,316	0	No Injury	
14. Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	25,637	0	No Injury	
15. Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	18,886	0	No Injury	
16. Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	15,327	0	No Injury	
17. Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	81,604	1	81,604	
18. John Zupence	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	80,812	1	80,812	
19. William Greek	Reliance 1, Section 1	71,549	1	71,549	
20. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	71,309	1	71,309	
21. Evan Reese	Reliance 1, Section 2	68,702	1	68,702	
22. Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	56,399	1	56,399	
23. J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	48,014	1	48,014	
24. W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	45,368	1	45,368	
25. Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	41,958	1	41,958	
26. Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	36,488	1	36,488	
27. Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	27,718	1	27,718	
28. John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	26,872	1	26,872	
29. Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	51,890	2	25,945	
30. Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	25,834	1	25,834	
31. Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	22,617	1	22,617	
32. R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	39,894	2	19,947	
33. Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	36,805	2	18,403	
34. James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	91,536	5	18,307	
35. Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	35,248	2	17,624	
36. R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	49,867	3	16,622	
37. Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	45,053	3	15,018	
38. Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	36,805	3	12,268	
39. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	36,579	3	12,193	
40. Ivan Butkovich	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	8,744	1	8,744	
41. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4, Section 6	6,428	1	6,428	
42. xAlford Russell	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	2,144	0	No Injury	
43. Gus Collins	Hanna 4, Section 6	670	0	No Injury	
44. Discontinued	Hanna 2, Section 1	14,505	2	7,253	
45. Discontinued	Superior C, Section 2	5,363	0	No Injury	
46. Discontinued	Rock Springs 2,	1,024	0	No Injury	
47. Discontinued	Superior D,	192	0	No Injury	
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS.....		1,798,747	43	41,831	
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933.....		1,555,483	37	42,040	

OUTSIDE SECTIONS		Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	District			
1. Port Ward	Superior	99,165	0	No Injury
2. Richard Gibbs	Winton	78,702	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	118,314	1	118,314
4. William Telck	Reliance	70,296	1	70,296
5. Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	122,982	2	61,491
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS.....		489,459	4	122,365

xNot eligible to participate in awards on account of section being formed after the five original sections had been eliminated.

October Injuries

FRANK POTOCHNIK. *Austrian, age 46. Faceman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 6.* Bruised and abraded back. Period of disability estimated 3 weeks.

Frank was attempting to sound and take down some boney and coal on a high side rib of a conveyor place, when it bumped, and, before he could get in the clear, he was struck in the back by coal loosened by the bump. It may seem difficult to avoid accidents of this kind, but, with alert workmen, who watch their footing and who know the hazard of bumping coal, many similar occurrences result in no accidents.

SAM MIHANOVICH, *Jugo-Slav, age 38. Shot Firer and Scraper Faceman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4.* Bruised back and left shoulder, fracture of one rib. Period of disability estimated 4 weeks.

Sam, with other crew members, had been shooting down and loading out top coal in a scraper room, preparatory to timbering in the lower end of the room. Often 5 to 12 inches of cap rock falls with the top coal. In this particular instance, the last shot fired did not bring down all of the coal and rock, although the rock was known to be loose. In fact, it was seen to be resting on the top coal that had pulled away from the roof. Sam had twice tried to pull it down. However, after failing to do so, he got under it to look for another drill-hole in the top coal, and, while under it, the top coal and rock fell, knocking him down. Luckily most of it bridged on the scraper, or scoop, preventing him from being killed. The careless habit of working under "top" known to be loose has sent more than one miner to his grave. Such accidents are avoidable and really should not happen in any mine. All Safety rules were flagrantly violated.

STEVE KAUCICH, *Austrian, age 41, Loader end man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 5.* Badly crushed and lacerated thumb and middle finger of left hand. Period of disability, estimated 4 weeks.

It is necessary in the lower entries of No. 8 Mine, to use brake or trip shoes on loaded trips

moving towards the slope parting due to numerous grades and lengths of entries in order to keep the trip from running away. It is also the duty of the loader end man to place these shoes under the car wheels, and to see that they are set properly before the motorman is signalled to move out.

Steve had placed the shoes under the cars and signalled the motorman to move on, out when he noticed that one of the shoes did not "take" the wheels properly, and, instead of flagging the motorman "to stop", he reached in and tried to adjust the shoe on the moving trip, when it suddenly caught the wheels and his hand was caught between the end of the car and the end chain on the shoe. Again a safety rule was violated, resulting in a seriously injured hand. It could have been so easily avoided, too. Chance-takers think very little sometimes.



**An X-Ray Photo
of a CAREFUL
Workman's Head**

JOE HURST, *American, age 22, Tipple-worker, Reliance, Outside.* Fourth toe of right foot smashed, necessitating amputation. Period of disability estimated 90 days.

A loaded pit car had passed into the dump, had been tipped and unloaded, but the dump or tipple failed to settle back, or, in other words, the dump stuck. It has been customary for one or more men to step up on the back end of the dump and usually their added weight brings the dump to a level position.

This is what Joe was doing, but, when the dump was settling back down, he failed to get his overhanging foot back far enough and it was caught between the track rail and dump rail. Joe was wearing protective-toed shoes in excellent condition, but the rails caught the shoe just back of the cap. There is no question but what the shoes prevented a much more serious injury.

ANTON PERNER, *Austrian, age 66, Track Cleaner, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3.* Amputation of left foot. Period of disability undetermined.

This accident, the first serious injury that has occurred in "B" Mine since January 8th, 1932, happened on October 9th, about 7:40 A. M.

Anton arrived at his working place and had commenced to dig a drainage ditch on the low side of a motor haulage entry. Previous to his arrival, a man-trip had gone to the face of the entry.

On the return trip, the motorman saw Anton, slowed his motor down almost to a dead stop, saw Anton step from the low side to the high side of the track. When he knew that Anton was "in the clear," he released his brake, allowing the motor to coast down a slight grade; when, for some unknown reason, Anton again started across the track. The motorman was unable to stop the motor in time to prevent one wheel from passing over the instep of his left foot. The entry where this accident occurred is 15 feet wide, 5 feet high, exceptionally clean, well lighted, with 6 feet clearance on high side rail and 7 feet clearance on low side rail.

It is difficult to understand how a worker could be injured in the above manner unless he has been in the habit of getting too close to moving trips. Men in the habit of working too close to a track sooner or later misjudge a moving trip and are either killed outright or crippled for life.

A Christmas Wish

May Christmas find you in possession of Life's best gifts—health, happiness and soundness of mind and body; and may the New Year preserve you from the loss of any of these through accident.

Compensable Injuries and Man Hours

(Continued from page 509)

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

OCTOBER, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	86,376	3	28,792
Reliance	33,810	1	33,810
Winton	54,943	0	No Injury
Superior	76,734	1	76,734
Hanna	38,334	0	No Injury
<i>All Districts</i>	<i>290,197</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>58,039</i>
<i>All Districts, 1933..</i>	<i>294,616</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>36,827</i>

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1934

Rock Springs	670,223	25	26,809
Reliance	260,480	4	65,120
Winton	409,918	6	68,320
Superior	594,941	4	148,735
Hanna	352,644	8	44,081
<i>All Districts.....</i>	<i>2,288,206</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48,685</i>
<i>All Districts, 1933..</i>	<i>2,030,632</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50,766</i>

Treatment of Burns and Scalds

Many years ago, the late Dr. Edward C. Davidson, formerly connected with the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, promulgated the following in the treatment of scalds and burns. It might be considered a good idea to place this simple remedy within easy reach for such emergencies, keeping a small supply of tannic acid powder in the cabinet of your closet.

TANNIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF BURNS

By Edward C. Davidson, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Tannic acid used in the treatment of burns is more desirable than other methods because of its rapid tanning action and almost immediate relief of pain. A marked reduction in the mortality rate from primary toxemia is evidenced. Scar tissue is less marked than that observed after treatment by other methods. Narcotics are not as extensively used as in other treatments—one upon arrival and rarely afterwards unless to relieve intense pain or induce sleep.

Treatment: Compresses of a 5% tannic acid solution are applied to the burned area and continued for approximately twenty hours. The burns are then exposed to air. The length of this treatment and percentage of solution used vary according to the burn.

For burns of the face, especially around the eyes, an ointment made of 5% tannic acid with vaseline and lanolin is used to prevent any possible injury to the eyes.

The Christmas Trail

By FREDERICK L. COLLINS

I WAS living last year in a little inn deep in the shadows of the old city of Jerusalem. My bedroom window looked out on Calvary. My front door opened on the Via Dolorosa. Near by was the tomb of Joseph of Arimathaea, where the body of Jesus was laid.

On Christmas Eve the people who kept the inn invited me to share their cakes and coffee. They even found a bag of sweetmeats with my name upon it concealed somewhere in the tinsel of their gay little Christmas tree. Afterward there was much handshaking and well-wishing, and some notable dancing by the old folks and a great deal of laughter by the young. And from this happy scene in the shadow of the cross I went out into the night to Bethlehem.

The City of David is less than five miles from Jerusalem. From a high point halfway between it is possible by day to see both places: the latter's grayness and the former's whiteness. For the birthplace of Jesus Christ is, most appropriately, the whitest and shiniest little city in all the Orient. Painted walls and scrubbed doorsteps line the tiny streets. Clean babies gaze solemnly down from rustless iron casements. Self-respecting men and women bend over their peculiar labors in the tidy little open-faced workshops where the holy relics are made. The whole community seems religiously intent on living up to its age-old responsibilities.

After its fashion, Bethlehem is religious. But it is rather in the spirit of joyous merrymaking that the Greek Christian of the modern town, whose feast days and holy days are quite different from ours, quits work on the twenty-fourth of December and dons his most gorgeous holiday attire. He loves a party, this simple soul. And quite regardless of religious differences, he helps to give one!

The effect is dazzling. A man may spend his life rimming a circle or polishing a bead, but when he garbs himself on feast days in a purple robe and a yellow turban he achieves a pictorial splendor quite unknown to the Occidental male. And when his wife festoons her forehead, and perhaps her nose, with glittering brass and loads her neck and shoulders with shining coins so heavy she can scarcely stagger, and crowns her splendor with a billowy head-dress of exquisite white linen and when she is as good-looking as the women of Bethlehem are—the busiest of Eastern cities becomes a glowing Oriental playground to which there come, on foot and on donkey-back, the wise and the unwise of the neighboring desert. Tall, rangy, turbaned Bedouins from stark hillsides and sterile plains. Fat, smouldering-eyed Arab women, swathed voluminously, hiding their faces in the veils of a heathen religion. Christmas guests who know not

Christ, and Christian hosts who know not our Christmas!

At midday I had watched this most bizarre of Christmas celebrations from the roof of the Church of the Nativity—the ancient pile which marks the spot where Jesus Christ was born. The church is nothing, pictorially. Its grim, fort-like walls might rise anywhere: under a bridge or in a slum. But its roof commands the ancient town; and from its vantage point I was able to see the entire pageant of the Great Procession: the narrow street and broad plaza, the white walls and crimson roof-lines, the gorgeous soldiers and the more gorgeous clerics.

Below me in the sunlit square four Armenian women in long magenta robes, thick with embroidery, heavy with ornament, picked their way through the crowd and, bowing low, disappeared in the dark low entry-way of the church. A yellow baby toddled by; he was wearing a red fez and waving a red balloon. A vender of red candy images set up his table in the courtyard of the church. He drew a great crowd of grown children. Crosses were popular; locomotives more so: they shone as they melted.

A tiny company of Boy Scouts—Bethlehem Boy Scouts with Bedouin headdresses!—filed into the square, pushing back the throng. Huge British constabulary strutted about, taking credit for the boys' good work. Out of the narrow street at the top of the square emptied an avalanche of the most colorful clergy I have ever seen. Silks and brocades. Purples and fine linens. Flowing beards and flowing robes. All the Eastern panoply of the Western Church. In the distance a band began to play. The boys cleared a wider space. It was for the Patriarch. The Great Procession was about to begin.

In the old days the Patriarch of Jerusalem used to make the five-mile Christmas journey on foot. But Palestine miles are long; and Palestine suns are hot; and one Patriarch, older and wearier than his predecessors, took to his donkey and defied the world. And today the Patriarch of Jerusalem was coming to the City of David in an automobile. They are spreading a rug for his holy feet. The rug had a notch in one side, which was intended to point to Mecca. I wondered if it did; wondered about many things as this kindly-eyed old man, an Irishman clothed in the authority of Rome and sustained by the soldiery of Britain, stepped from his American touring car onto his Mohammedan prayer-rug to read masses for The Jew.

The curious overlappings of East and West, of old and new, of Greek and Latin, of Hebrew and Mohammedan, are part of the charm of the unreal Orient. They do not jar as they would in the more conventional West. But I am glad enough to see the Bethlehem varieties first in the light of day,

to get them safely behind me before the sacred moments of Christmas Eve. For it is a shock to the Western pilgrim to find the birthplace of Jesus, like most holy places in Palestine, in the hands of so many warring sects; to know that the Church of the Nativity itself is often the scene of most unseemly dispute.

The Greeks, being the strongest of the Eastern Christians, hold the main auditorium of the ancient building. The Latins, being the richest, possess the newer and handsomer addition. And the Armenians, being neither powerful nor wealthy, cling to a carefully guarded corner over which neither Greek nor Latin may tread. In the Past there have been disgraceful fights for possession of the holy relics; sometimes for the right to wash the holy windows; and even now the relations of these various families of Christians are not so friendly as they should be. Neutral Mohammedan guards still stand at the portals of the sanctuary to keep a Christian peace!

But at the holiday period there seems to be an amnesty, which permits the priest of one religion to scrub his half of a marble pillar without fear of being flailed by a rival priest who may be hiding behind *his* half. Even the sulky Armenian folds back a corner of his sacred carpet so that the rival processions may pass. And when at last Christmas Eve comes to the little town of Bethlehem, there is always peace where Peace was born.

This particular Christmas Eve was a night when shepherds might have watched their flocks. Or Wise Men might have found their way by starlight. I know I found mine without any difficulty: out of Jaffa Gate, down into the Valley of Hinnom, over the Hill of Evil Council, past the ghostly tree where Judas hanged himself, to the Well of the Magi and the Tomb of Rachel. A starkly beautiful country, a land of visions and miracles, still more mystical under the magic touch of night. And in the soft loveliness of that Christmas landscape I quite forgot the day of confusions and incongruities of curiosity-seekers and relic-mongers, of soldiers and clerics. I thought only of the holy ground on which I stood; of the boy David, tending his flocks on the neighboring hillsides, singing the immortal verses of his psalms; of the girl Ruth gleaning in the near-by fields of Boaz; of the bridegroom Jacob burying his young wife by this very roadside; of the Wise Men drinking of this well and gazing, as I was now gazing, at a star over Bethlehem.

The holy town lay silently in the shadows of its hills—sleeping as it must have slept that other Christmas Eve, when the Wise Men and the Shepherds came to adore the new-born Christ:

"O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by."

In the starlit softness of that Judean night, on

the perfumed breezes which swept gently up from the Shepherds' Field, I heard the words again:

"Yet in the dark streets shineth
The everlasting Light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight."

American and English residents of Jerusalem, finding themselves far from their Christmas firesides, were paying tribute in the way they knew to the Child. Later, they too would march arm-in-arm through the streets and sing their carols by special permission in the courtyard of the Greek church. A gentle custom!

As I climbed the hill where the inn of Bethlehem once stood and the Church of the Nativity now rises, I passed a smaller and humbler sanctuary. Hebrew or Turkish for all I knew—although there are no Jews in Bethlehem and almost no Mohammedans—but at all events a church, with a church tower and a church bell: and as I paused before its graceful portico the tower trembled and the bell swayed—and a mighty chorus echoed through the sleeping city. As if its streets were thronged with "a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

I cannot say what happened after that. But I must have made my way up the hill, through the deserted square, into the Church of the Nativity—for presently I found myself standing with bared head in the grotto under the church, before the silver star which marks the spot where Jesus Christ was born.

Many of the sacred places of Palestine rest in the shadow of doubt. Here, we think this happened; there, we think that. But about the birthplace of our Lord there is no doubt. As far back as the memory of man can reach, the inn at Bethlehem occupied the crest of this gentle hill in the center of the town. In the years following Christ's ministry on this earth, the mother of the Emperor Constantine identified the very spot where the rough stable stood. And although the dust of ages has raised the surface of the earth far above the roof of the humble hut, and the veneration of man has littered the hilltop with convents and churches, the holy spot has not changed.

It is reached by narrow well-worn steps under the altar in the Greek part of the present church. Its low ceilings are hung with gold and silver lanterns. There are paintings and tapestries on the crude walls. The star, on the floor in front of a small altar at the eastern end, bears the simple Christ-like sentence:

HERE WAS BORN JESUS CHRIST OF
THE VIRGIN MARY

The manger—marble now, and aglow with light, but still a manger—is down three more steps, worn

by the feet of many pilgrims. It is a simple, holy place—full of conviction. One believes.

In the morning I had seen devout women of all nationalities kneeling on the floor and kissing the star. Native men, carrying new-born babies, holding them close to the earth so they too might kiss the sacred spot; laying them prayerfully in the manger where Jesus lay in his swaddling clothes. I had seen honest devotion that would have hal-lowed a less hall-owed place—and I had not hoped. even on Christmas Eve, for an experience more solemnly moving. But now for one great moment I was alone in the Holy of Holies—alone with the Star of Bethlehem. And when at last I stumbled up the narrow winding stair into the gray vastness of the upper church, I heard the carol-singers in the moonlit courtyard as an echo of my beating heart:

"Hark, the herald angels sing
Glory to the new-born King!"

The wonder of my great moment stayed with me as I crossed the silent, empty Greek church, sleeping peacefully and tolerantly like Greek Christians in the darkened homes of the holy town; as I passed the Armenian corner, blinking drowsily in a softly glowing lamplight, its carpets and tapestries a velvety red, its altars and altar-sticks a smouldering gold; as I looked into the grim courtyard, joyous now with English song, its grayness mellowed into mauve beauty by the Eastern night; as I entered, at last, into the Latin church, its altar shimmering in candlelight, its chancel glittering in pageantry, its clergy doing solemn homage to the Child that was born of the Virgin Mary.

There was no longer anything incongruous about this diversity of Christian method. It seemed right that the noble old church of the Greeks should be empty and silent on Christmas Eve—for it is thus that noble old churches attain their highest sanctity; that the warm Orientalism of the Armenian chapel should be bathed in the glowing softness of Oriental lamplight; that the English service of song and praise should rise in a great chorus to the watching stars; and that the Roman Patriarch, kneeling in his rich robes, should be intoning masses before the high altar.

The Latin ceremony had begun with the arrival of the Patriarch and had lasted, with a few interruptions, until now. It would continue, according to the ancient custom, until midnight—and beyond. But there was no sign of fatigue in the gorgeous figures beyond the chancel rail or in the devout audience which filled the spacious chapel. Devout is a meager word for that multitude of upturned faces. Ecstatic! And still there is something lacking even in ecstasy that was vibrant in that worshipping throng.

I thought only of the holy ground on which I stood; of the boy David, tending his flocks on the neighboring hillsides, singing the immortal verses of his psalms.

In the morning I had seen devout women of all

nationalities kneeling on the floor and kissing the star.

Even the sulky Armenian folds back a corner of his sacred carpet so that rival processions may pass.

Here were profound emotions, not only stirred as they had never been before, but satisfied utterly. Here were deeply religious men and women from every corner of the Christian world, experiencing in the solemn ceremonial of their chosen church that same great moment which had come to me as I stood alone before the manger of the Child. Here was the ultimate in religious expression, in emotional satisfaction. Here was Christian worship where Christianity began. Here was Christmas where Jesus Christ was born!

The Lord High Commissioner was there. But nobody noticed him; nor his staff, in their high hats and stiff coats; nor the consuls of the Great Powers with their native kavasses, gorgeous in swords and fezzes and baggy trousers. All eyes were on the chancel; on the ceaseless tide of ecclesiastical color, on the glint of silver and the flash of gold, on the mounting splendor of the high mass.

And at the end, when the panoply of power and the majesty of kings had exhausted the last climax of formal magnificence, the kindly-eyed old man who was the Patriarch performed the simplest of human acts: he took the little wax image of the Child Jesus from its resting place above the altar and carried it in his arms through the breathless throng out into the vast silences of the Greek church, past the turned-back carpet of the shadowy Armenian, down the well-worn steps to the birth-place of our Lord.

And he laid the Child in the manger!

Some Facts on Christmas

THE exchanging of gifts at this period is a practice taken over from the Romans, while the holiday dinner of that day, with its holly wreaths, Christmas tree and other customs, can be traced back to the barbarians of Northern Europe.

The Church of Rome, about the middle of the Fourth Century after Christ, set aside a day for the observance of His physical birth. At first observed by the Church, it was purely a spiritual festival: no gayety, no decorations, no bells announcing the coming of the glad morn, no table feast.

Cleveland, Ohio, in 1912, was foremost in establishing the Community Christmas Tree, and the practice has grown by leaps and bounds until now some twenty thousand cities, towns and villages carry on their festivities in like manner.

Christmas in England, an old feast day, dates far back, it being related that "King Richard gave in Westminster Hall in 1399 a great feast, such a throng attended that each day 26 to 28 oxen, 300 sheep, fowl without number, were consumed."

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Beds in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming*

PART I.

Data collected by C. E. Swann.

ARTICLE NO. 12 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

COAL was discovered in Wyoming prior to 1834 on Belle Fourche River, but the first coal mine was opened at Coal Bank Hollow, near Rock Creek crossing, in Carbon County, where the Denver and Salt Lake Stage Company utilized the coal for fuel and blacksmithing purposes. Mining on a commercial scale, however, did not begin until the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad across Wyoming in 1867, 1868, and 1869. Prospecting for coal along the route of this road commenced in 1867, and coal was opened at Carbon, Point of Rocks and Rock Springs early in 1868. The Carbon mines in 1868 produced the first Wyoming coal used by the Railroad Company. During August of that year, the production amounted to 650 tons. A few months later the Rock Springs and Point of Rocks mines were ready for operation. The total coal production of Wyoming in 1868 was 6,925 short tons. The output for 1869 was as follows:

COAL PRODUCTION IN WYOMING, 1869^a

	<i>Tons</i>
Carbon	30,428
Rock Springs	16,903
Point of Rocks.....	5,426
Evanston (Almy)	4,439
Other localities	990
Total.....	58,186

The above figures are slightly different from those generally reported and given in the "Mineral Resources of the United States"—49,382 tons. This discrepancy arises mainly from the fact that the product of the Point of Rocks mine and 2,473 tons mined by the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company at Evanston are generally omitted from the reports. In forty years, by 1908, coal mining had developed into the leading industry in Wyoming, with an annual production of over 6,000,000 tons, valued at approximately \$10,000,000, of which one-third came from the Rock Springs field. The rapid construction of railways and the ever-increasing

demand for fuel in this and adjoining states during this period made coal mining Wyoming's greatest enterprise.

From the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869 to the construction of the Superior branch up Horsethief Canyon in 1906, all the mining camps in the Rock Springs field, except the Sweetwater camp south of Rock Springs, were opened along the Railroad in Bitter Creek Valley at distances of less than a mile from the main line. Although the entire Rock Springs field had been fairly well prospected before 1907, only four districts, Rock Springs, Superior, Point of Rocks, and Black Buttes, were producing coal. All the mining camps within these four districts, at that time, were less than 10 miles from the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Since that time camps have been established at Gunn, Lionkol, Reliance, Dines and Winton.

ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT

The Rock Springs District is by far the oldest, largest, and best developed in the field. It includes all the coal-bearing beds north and south of Bitter Creek valley on the west side of the dome in the vicinity of Rock Springs, or that part of Little Bitter Creek and Killpecker valleys whose source of supply and transportation centers about Rock Springs. Within this district have been opened eight mining camps—Rock Springs, Sweetwater (now Quealy), Blairtown, No. 6, Lionkol, Interstate, Van Dyke, and Gunn—of which Rock Springs, Blairtown and Quealy are now in active operation. Of the four coal groups exposed in the Rock Spring dome, three (Rock Springs, Almond or Point of Rocks, and Black Rock) are exposed in the Rock Springs District. Mines have been opened on coal beds in each of these groups, but at present only the mines working on the coal beds in the Rock Springs coal group are in active operation. Several coal beds occur in the Black Rock and Almond groups in the Rock Springs district, but thus far none of these beds has been profitably mined.

The total number of coal beds in the Rock Springs coal group has not been determined. Twenty beds that range in thickness from 2 to 18 feet are known; and it is certain that there are many beds less than 2 feet thick. One section taken across this group shows 37 distinct coal beds. That the number and thickness of the coal beds differ considerably at different points along the bed is equally certain. On being traced along the outcrop, many of the larger beds are seen to become thinner and many of the thin beds to become thicker and workable. On the whole, the coal beds of this group

* U. S. G. S. Bulletin 381 and The Union Pacific Coal Company records.

^a Mineral Resources West of the Rocky Mountains, 1879, pp. 370-371.

are fairly persistent and regular. Of the large number of beds exposed in the hills on either side of Bitter Creek in the vicinity of Rock Springs, only five of the best have thus far been considered large enough to be worked.

Owing to the general practice of numbering mines according to the sequence in which they are opened by the Company and later naming each coal bed after some prominent mine upon it, the designations of the Rock Springs coal beds, though in numerals, give no information regarding the stratigraphic order in which they occur.

Of the five coal beds thus far opened, Nos. 1 and 7 have produced by far the largest amount of coal, and nearly as many mines have been opened on No. 7 as on all the other beds together. On the Van Dyke bed two mines have been opened, one at Van Dyke and the other at Gunn. This bed as opened at the Old Van Dyke workings averaged about 4 feet in thickness. Overlying the Van Dyke bed is a group of beds which increase in size toward the north. At Gunn Mines A and B were supposed to be opened on the Upper and Lower Van Dyke seam, but it is a question if either mine is opened in the lower Van Dyke seam.

Bed No. 7 has produced more coal than any other bed in the Rock Springs district. The coal bed shows considerable variation in thickness, but it is not over 10 feet thick in that part of the district opened by mine workings. It is, however, remarkable in maintaining a workable thickness of clean coal and this more than counterbalances its small size.

The old Sweetwater No. 1 Mine, at Sweetwater, now Quealy, was the most southerly large opening on this bed, which averaged 7 feet in thickness of clean coal. A faulted area occurs between this mine and The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines on this seam north of the Union Pacific Railroad Main Line. In this area Central Coal & Coke Company's Mines Nos. 2, 3, O'Flaherty, Ludvigsen, and Lion Coal Corporation's Blairtown No. 7 Mines have been opened.

North of Bitter Creek, The Union Pacific Coal Company has opened mines on the No. 7 bed in Rock Springs Mines Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Winton No. 7 Mine, Superior "E" Mine, and the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company opened their No. 7 Mine at Gunn.

Along the outcrop of bed No. 7, Rock Springs and north, the gray sandstone floor is in places very prominent and outcrops beyond the coal as a bare platform, which is generally used as a geologic marker for this district. Bed No. 7, as well as many of the others, has been prospected from Quealy through Reliance, Winton and Superior to Thayer Junction. It cannot be stated with certainty that the bed No. 7 at Rock Springs is the same as bed No. 7 at Superior, although the Superior beds were correlated and named from the Rock Springs coal beds. A comparison of the two sections of the

Rock Springs coal group will show the relation between them.

The first coal mined at Rock Springs was taken from bed No. 1 and Rock Springs No. 1 Mine is the largest mine opened in the district—opened in 1868 and closed in 1910. It is apparent, however, that although the coal in bed No. 1 attains a maximum thickness greater than that of bed No. 7, the former bed is by no means so regular as the latter and apparently contains neither the area nor the quantity of coal that bed No. 7 contains. The most southerly mine opened on bed No. 1 is the old Blair mine, sometimes known as the Rock Springs Coal Company's No. 1, at present owned in part by the Lion Coal Corporation. Next north is the now abandoned The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 2, then The Union Pacific Coal Company's abandoned No. 1, and operating mines Nos. 4 and new No. 8.

South of the old Blair mine, there are several openings. The Clegg entry to the southeast, directly south of the fault from Rock Springs Coal Company's Mine No. 1 shows 10 feet of coal. Another opening on the east side of Sweetwater Valley shows 9 feet of coal and one to the west about 4 feet 6 inches. Mines on No. 1 Seam have been opened at Lionkol, Reliance, Winton and Superior.

Bed No. 3 has been only a little developed. Closed mines on this seam are located at Blairtown, Rock Springs and Lionkol, while mines are operating this seam at Quealy, Winton, and Superior.

Very little prospecting has been done, and only one mine has been opened on bed No. 5, consequently little can be said regarding it. At the place the mine was opened, the coal was found to be slaty and the mine was, therefore, soon abandoned, but the indications along the outcrop suggest that this bed ought to furnish good coal in parts of the district.

Good mines on a seam located between beds Nos. 1 and 7, and known as No. 7½, have been opened at Reliance, Dines and Winton, while mines have been opened in the beds below No. 7 at Dines, Winton and Superior. The Van Dyke seam at Superior corresponds to the No. 9 Seam at Reliance, while seams Nos. 13 and 15 at camps north of Rock Springs correspond to the upper and lower Van Dyke beds at Rock Springs.

Article No. 12 to be continued.

A movie producer was giving a beach party at his Malibu place and an actress, venturing too far out into the surf, got swamped. Before they brought her in she went unconscious.

Two lifeguards were working over her when the host walked up.

"What are you doing?"

"We're giving her artificial respiration."

"You will like 'Ducks'. There's going to be nothing artificial around here. You give her the genuine. I can afford it."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Clyde Crofts



Clyde Crofts and wife.

Here is Clyde Crofts and wife. Clyde was born in Rock Springs on January 26, 1897. Is married and blessed with four children. His first employment was in 1913 as a Greaser, and his present job is as an Outside Laborer. No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs. Attended the local high school three years and saw army service about one year.

Adam Flockhart and Fred Robinson

Adam Flockhart (left) born January 30, 1880, Dalkeith, Scotland, is a married man, and has one son and one daughter. He was naturalized under the papers of his father. His first employment was at Carbon as a miner in 1895. Holds Shot Firer's, Foreman's and Gas Watchman's certificates and is also quite active in Mine Rescue and First Aid work. He was with the Diamond Coal & Coke Company for about nine years, returning thence to his present job as Unit Foreman, "C" Mine, at Superior.

Fred Robinson (pictured with Mr. Flockhart) at the

right, was born in Skelton, Yorkshire, England, July 31, 1881. Naturalized in 1913 and 1915 at Green River. Is a married man. His first engagement in The Union Pacific fold was at Superior in April 1908 as a Driver. Is the possessor of a Mine Foreman's certificate and is usually out in front in matters pertaining to Mine Rescue and First Aid work. Is at present engaged as Unit Foreman in



Adam Flockhart (left) and Mine 'C' Superior. Fred Robinson.



Myrle Crofts, wife and daughter.

Myrle Crofts

Myrle Crofts, wife and daughter, shown on the opposite page, were "photoed" during the Old Timers celebration just outside the General Office Building. He was born in Juniata, Nebraska. April 10, 1891, started to work for the Company here in 1905 as a Miner, also put in one year with the Central Coal & Coke Company and a year in army service. Holds Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate. Is now at work in Mine No. 8. Rock Springs.

James Gerard



James Gerard and wife.

The above photo shows James Gerard and wife, employed as Hoisting Engineer, Mine No. 8 at Rock Springs. Started in as a Greaser in 1912. Is a married man with one daughter. James was born in England June 21, 1897, and was naturalized through the papers of his father. Holds Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate.

Historical Landmarks Dedicated

THE Union Pacific Coal Company and its parent (Union Pacific Railroad Company) recently deeded to the Wyoming Historical Landmark Commission small strips of land in the northwestern section of the city, upon which in pioneer days

were located a stage station and the springs from which Rock Springs derived its name.

Dedication of these sites was held on Sunday, November 11, The American Legion, Archie Hay Post No. 24, and other organizations participating in the ceremonies, a large number of citizens being present upon the occasion, several members of the Commission from points throughout the state in attendance.

The Stage station, according to records, was established in the early 1850's and the routing out of same was many times used by Pony Express riders in their endeavors to keep away from warring Indians. The Springs furnished water to travelers enroute to California, Utah and Oregon, but, since the opening of the No. 6 pump-wells, these springs dried up.

Joseph S. Weppner, of Rock Springs, is Secretary of the Commission, and to him should go the credit of arranging for the perpetuation of these historical items.

* * *

TRACT AT SOUTH PASS ALSO PASSES TO THE COMMISSION

Another parcel of land of early day importance was also deeded to the Commission by surviving members of the Sherlock family, and dedicated upon the same day, this tract being at South Pass, and formerly the site of the office and residence of Esther Hobart Morris, the first woman Justice of the Peace in the world, and co-author with William Bright of the Woman's Suffrage bill passed by the territorial legislature of 1869.

South Pass at that time was the seat of Sweetwater County, and the old jail with its four cells was still standing some ten years ago when the writer visited that vicinity. The building, composed of logs, was in a bad state of dilapidation. Prisoners were brought by buckboard and team from points as far west as Evanston, to be incarcerated therein.

Sweetwater was Wyoming's largest County, extending from the Southern to the Northern boundary of the territory.

Several sawmills were built shortly after the discovery of gold, these having been erected by a Mr. Samuel Fairfield, the Government shortly thereafter having purchased one of the mills.

Gold was discovered in that country early in 1867, and, in October of the same year, South Pass City was laid out, and in a very short space of time the place boasted of 700 population.

The year following, the Town of Rock Creek (distant four miles) was founded, then came into existence, as rapidly as the gold-bearing quartz was located, Hamilton, Lewistown, Miners Delight, Atlantic City, etc.

Several large concerns have been working in that field with dredges during the past few years, and are showing good returns.

Obituary Notices

JOHN WHILE, SR.

The death of John While, Sr., on October 21, 1934, marks the passing of one of the oldest old timers in Hanna. He was born in England, August 3, 1856, and came to old Carbon the early part of 1888. Later, upon coming to Hanna, he worked in Nos. 1 and 2 mines. He also was employed at Dana. In 1891, he went back to England to visit relatives and was then married to Miss Louisa Hadley. The couple returned to Hanna the same year and resided there ever since. He leaves a widow and six sons, Job, John, Jr., William H., Edward, Robert and James, one daughter, Mrs. Robert Cummings, and nine grand children.



Mr. and Mrs. John While, Sr., of Hanna.

Funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church, October 24, with Dean Kraft officiating, interment in the Hanna cemetery.

MRS. THOMAS CROFTS

Death claimed, on November 3, Mrs. Thomas Crofts, one of the pioneer citizens of Rock Springs. Her late husband predeceased her in February last. Services were held November 5 at the Congregational Church, in charge of Reverend O. P. Avery, Pastor, interment being at the Mountain View Cemetery. Mooseheart Ladies, of which she had been a charter member, held its ritualistic service at the home. Six of her grandsons acted as pallbearers.

Anna Willott was born in Derbyshire, England, April 3, 1853, and married Thomas Crofts there March 31, 1872, the couple coming direct to this city, where he procured employment with the Company, remaining in its service up to the time of his passing.

Surviving are six children, twenty-nine grandchildren, thirteen great-grandchildren, besides two sisters residing in England.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved.

MRS. MARY CONNOR

Mrs. Mary Connor, widow of Frank Connor, employed at Hanna and Rock Springs many years since, passed away at the home of her daughter in

Wilmington, Illinois, on October 23, 1934. Her remains were brought here for interment in St. Joseph's Cemetery with services at South Side Catholic Church, Rev. S. J. Welsh officiating. To mourn her loss she leaves one daughter, Mrs. Ray Weimer, residing in Illinois, and one son, Roy, of Rock Springs.

Mrs. Connor was a devoted attendant of her church, a tireless worker in its behalf, a good neighbor, and a large circle of friends turned out at the last sad rites.

ROBERT GUY

Robert Guy, at one time janitor of the General Office building, died on October 22, after a long illness. Mr. Guy was born in 1861, at Franklin, Maryland, and came to this vicinity in 1883. He is survived by his widow, three children, six grandchildren, a sister and two brothers.

The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated here in June last.

Funeral was held on October 24 from his late residence. Rev. O. P. Avery, Congregational Church, officiating, interment at Mountain View Cemetery.

MRS. J. M. HUNT

After a long illness, the past six months, in the Wyoming General Hospital here, Mrs. J. M. Hunt (colored) wife of one of our Old Timers at Hanna, passed away in Rock Springs on November 14. Services were held November 18 at Episcopal Church by Rev. Herald C. Swezy, the remains taken to Hanna for interment. The sympathy of the community is extended to surviving members of the family, one son (Richard) and two daughters, Mrs. O. M. Randolph and Miss Dorothy Hunt, the two last named being residents of Rock Springs.

Italian World War Soldiers Form a Legion at Rock Springs

ROCK SPRINGS and vicinity boasts a large number of citizens who came to America from sunny Italy. Many of these are of the pioneer class who have been in the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the commercial mines for many years. Others are engaged in various mercantile pursuits and the trades. The roster of the Old Timers Association carries the names of thirty-six men who claim Italian nativity and they, with their collateral relations of the second generation, represent a fine type of citizen. Many of our men of Italian descent are employed in a supervisory capacity.

On the occasion of the last Armistice Day exercises, the American and Canadian ex-soldiers were joined in the celebration by a group of fifteen men who hail from the land of Il Duce, and immediately after Armistice Day the boys decided that an Italian Legion Post without proper American and Italian colors was not altogether complete. The result of this situation was that appropriate

stands of colors were ordered by the management of The Union Pacific Coal Company and it will not be long before patriotic celebrations held in Rock Springs will be led by the combined flags of the United States, Canada and Italy.

And what a blaze of color this will afford! Three American flags with the Stars and Stripes, the Red, White and Blue; the flag of our sister country to the north, Canada, with the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, quartered, the insignia of the several Canadian provinces in the field; and now Italy's three barred flag, with its white cross in the center of the field. When the flags arrive, suitable presentation ceremonies will be arranged for, and thereafter the colors will be carried to a church for formal blessing.

The officers of the newly formed post are: Maurizio Ferrero, Commander; Tony Ferdani, President; John Oliva; Vice-President; Francisco Antonietti, Secretary-Treasurer. The photograph reproduced herewith was taken Armistice Day in Bunning Park in front of the Soldier's Monument, the names of the Legion Members, seven of whom are employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, shown below:



Left to Right: Top row: Pete Tagnani, Winton; George Debernardi, Blairtown; Angelo Cordero, Rock Springs; Mike Magnetti, Rock Springs; Thomas Colletti, Rock Springs; Angelo Turcato, Rock Springs. Second row: Martin Furno, Rock Springs; Americo Onisto, Rock Springs; Oreste Frazzini, Rock Springs; Oreste Shiamanna, Rock Springs; Francisco Antonietti, Rock Springs; Adelino Raimondo, Winton. Front row: Maurizio Ferrero, Rock Springs; Tony Ferdani, Rock Springs; John Oliva, Rock Springs.

Mainly About Christmas

SIR HENRY DICKENS (recently deceased) in writing a short time since as to the attitude of his distinguished father, Charles Dickens, upon Christmas and kindred subjects, commented as below:

"This naturally brings me to the subject of Christmas and the reason my father had for making that great festival such a marked feature in his works. Christmas-time has for years past been so closely identified with him as almost to make people think that he invented it, or rather inaugurated it, which of course, is not so. Christmas was recognized as a great festival many years before my father wrote about it; but it certainly is true that he has cemented the feeling about Christmas in the popular mind and has so far identified himself with that great holiday as to induce people to come to the conclusion that he originated the Christmas as we know it"

"According to him, 'Christmas is a time which leads to kind and friendly forbearance when quarrels should be forgotten.' To quote his words in 'The Haunted Man', 'Christmas is a time in which, of all times in the year, the memory of every remediable sorrow, wrong and trouble in the world around us should be active with us for all good.'"

It will be remembered that, in many of his books, in addition to the one above quoted, he for several years persistently wrote about Yuletide, as witness, "A Christmas Carol," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Chimes," etc.

His description of Christmas-time and what it conveyed to him is first mentioned in "Pickwick Papers":

"We write these words, now, many miles distant from the spot in which, year after year, we met on that day, a merry and a joyous circle. Many of the hearts that throbbed so gayly then have ceased to beat. Many of the locks that shone so brightly then have ceased to glow; the hands we grasped have grown cold; the eyes we sought have hid their lustre in the grave, and yet the old house, the room, the merry voices and smiling faces, the jest, the laugh, the most minute and trivial circumstances connected with those happy meetings, crowd upon our mind at each recurrence of the season as if the last assemblage had been but yesterday. Happy, happy Christmas that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days; that can recall to the old man the pleasures of his youth," etc.

* * *

The camel train was the only method of travel in the Holy Land in the days when the caravan of the three wise men brought their presents of gold, myrrh, frankincense, etc., to the child born in the manger at Bethlehem. True, some of the natives possessed donkeys, but the fact is quite patent now as then that the latter mentioned animals could not journey long distances, nor carry loads over the trackless deserts with water-holes many leagues apart, as could the camel. These camel trains are still much in evidence and tourists, as well as na-

(Please turn to page 529)

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Timely Hints for Mothers

Baby Sleeps

BABIES cry because crying is one of the few ways they have of expressing their feelings, or of securing the attention they need. Just how often or for how long a baby will cry will depend upon a number of things.

The new-born baby sleeps most of the time, waking only to be fed and then going off to sleep again. As the child grows older, he sleeps less, and if he is to sleep throughout the night, then he must be trained, from birth, in regular habits of sleeping, feeding, elimination and bathing. It is much more simple to establish the proper habits from the first than to have to correct bad habits later on.

The baby will not sleep regularly unless he has other daily habits which are also regular. "Feed by the clock" is good advice which might be extended to bed-time, bathing and elimination. It is helpful to the child's development to have these habits established early so that they become second nature to him, requiring no attention, and leaving him free to develop other activities.

The baby who is upset when feeding time comes is apt to swallow a great deal of air with his food, and the result is a restless sleep after such a feeding. Holding the child over the shoulder and gently patting his back helps to expel the air from the stomach.

Keeping him warm enough, but not too warm, and turning him so as to give him a change of position, encourage sound sleep. The baby has not the same ability as the adult to adjust the body temperature, hence the importance of providing him with just the right amount of clothing and covers, depending upon the temperature. The baby who is over-clothed is irritable and restless because he is uncomfortable.

Colic gives rise to severe pains; it is due to an irritation of the bowels from some cause. The baby with colic usually lies with his legs drawn up, and the pain gives rise to piercing cries. Bowel movement gives relief, and the baby will be willing to take some food.

A cold in the head not only interferes with breathing, but, in the case of the baby, it interferes with his sucking, so it is to be expected that his sleep will be restless if he has a cold. Fever is another cause of poor sleep. As previously stated, the control of body temperature is not well established in the baby, and so babies run high temperatures very readily.

The Right Start

Cleanliness and regularity of habits, though simple, are essential principles in every child's life.

Everything connected with a baby should be clean. His body should be bathed with warm water, using a pure milk soap, and his clothes and napkins changed frequently.

At the toddler stage the mother should alter her attitude from one of doing everything for the child to one of teaching him to do things for himself. The great aim in all training of children is to develop the healthy growth of body and mind. It is only by the development of both that we can hope to defeat disease.

Cleanliness of the body and its surroundings is almost invariably associated with cleanliness of mind, and the child who is encouraged to take part in his own welfare as part and parcel of his daily life is the one who is likely to develop into the healthy-minded, instead of the lazy or morbid-minded adult.

Building Healthy Bodies

The toddler's meals need careful thinking out. Food must be chosen carefully so that every day all the necessary material is provided.

If you use your garden or allotment wisely you can feed your family well at very little cost. Milk is the perfect food for the infant, and a valuable food for everyone.

Body-building foods are milk, meat, fish, cheese, eggs. Cereals, green vegetables, lettuce, and other salads, fresh fruit, especially oranges, lemons, and tomatoes, and fresh butter are great aids to health.

Some Seasonal Recipes

SWEET MILK GRIDDLE CAKES

3 cups flours	2 cups milk
1½ teaspoons baking powder	1 egg
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted butter
¼ cup sugar	

Sift dry ingredients three times. Beat egg, add milk, and pour slowly into dry mixture to make a smooth batter. Beat thoroughly and add melted butter. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased hot griddle; bake on one side. When puffed, full of bubbles and cooked on edges, turn and bake on other side. Serve with butter and maple syrup.

SOUR MILK GRIDDLE CAKES

2½ cups flour	2 cups sour milk
½ teaspoon salt	1¼ teaspoon soda
1 egg	1 teaspoon butter

Mix dry ingredients. Add milk, butter and egg well beaten. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased hot griddle. Brown well on both sides. Serve with butter and maple syrup or sugar syrup.

BREAD CRUMB GRIDDLE CAKES

1½ cups fine bread crumbs	2 tsp. baking powder
1½ cups hot milk	2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter	½ cup flour
	½ teaspoon salt

Add milk and butter to crumbs and soak until crumbs are soft; add eggs well beaten, then flour which has been sifted together three times with baking powder and salt. Bake as other griddle cakes.

CORNMEAL GRIDDLE CAKES

1 cup cornmeal	2 cups flour
1 tablespoon sugar	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt	
2 cups boiling water	2 eggs
1½ cups milk	

Put the meal, sugar and salt in a mixing bowl, and pour over them the boiling water. Let stand until the meal swells, then add the cold milk. When the mixture is quite cool, stir in the flour and baking powder, mixing well, and lastly add the eggs, well beaten. The cakes should be small, well-browned and thoroughly cooked; they need a little longer cooking than wheat griddle cakes.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES

1½ cups buckwheat flour	1 tablespoon molasses
½ cup wheat flour	½ teaspoon salt
5 teaspoons baking powder	1 tablespoon fat
	1½ cups milk

Sift dry ingredients together. Add melted fat to milk and molasses, then add slowly to dry ingredients. Beat well and bake on slightly greased hot griddle.

Some Selected Sandwiches

THE conductor of this department owns to having carried a lunch box for several years, and, realizing the difficulties the housewife has to contend with in her endeavors to effect daily a change in the routine of sandwiches, and how disconcerting it was to the paterfamilias upon opening the box to find a jelly, peanut butter or ham sandwich, the same thing day after day, offers under the above heading some recipes which should be pleasing as well as tasty to the inner man, and we urge upon our readers that they be given a trial:

Put through mincing machine the following: ¼ lb. lean ham, heart of one large lettuce, 1 hard-boiled egg, 2 bunches of spring onions, 1 large

tomato, large slice cucumber, sufficient bread to soak up moisture.

Mix well, season with pepper and salt. Spread on thinly cut bread and butter and cover with salad cream to taste.

This quantity makes enough for six people.

* * *

Remains of chicken and sausage, and a hard-boiled egg, very finely minced or pounded, made into a paste with oiled butter. If liked, a suspicion of lemon rind may be added.

* * *

Take one tin of sardines, drain from the oil, put into a basin, remove bones and tails, mix with a piece of butter and squeeze of lemon juice. Chop up finely two small gherkins, capers or olives and pound them up thoroughly with the sardines. A hard-boiled egg can also be included if liked.

This quantity makes enough for twelve sandwiches.

* * *

Have equal quantities of lightly-cooked and finely-chopped bacon and of cooked calf's liver that has been mashed. Mix them together, season with pepper and salt and moisten them with a little lemon juice and warmed butter. Spread some of this on a slice of roll or bread, put a few lettuce leaves on top, and cover with another slice.

* * *

For each sandwich, toast three slices of bread. Put one slice on a plate, cover with a leaf of lettuce. Add thin slices of white meat of chicken, spread with mayonnaise and cover with thin slices of tomatoes. Add another slice of toast, cover with lettuce, thin slices of freshly-broiled crisp bacon, or slices of baked ham, add thin slices of tomatoes; cover with mayonnaise, and top with toast and serve at once.

* * *

Take 4 hard-boiled eggs, 1 ounce of butter, quarter of grated cucumber, half teaspoonful salad dressing, salt and pepper to taste. Chop the eggs and butter, put all together with a knife, spread between brown bread and butter.

* * *

Mix cream cheese with finely chopped dry anchovies, finely chopped gherkins, a small shallot finely chopped, fresh parsley and hard-boiled egg finely chopped, all these ingredients should be mixed in with butter.

Add to this a dash of red pepper and a few chopped capers. Skin and slice a tomato finely and place on top of the spread mixture.

This is very good in an ordinary sandwich, but is most excellent in a double-decker sandwich, consisting of a slice of brown bread between two white slices.

* * *

ROYAL SANDWICH—Peel a cucumber, remove seeds, and chop the cucumber finely; mix with a teaspoonful of finely-grated horseradish, add a gill

of stiff mayonnaise and a half a gill of whipped cream. Season and spread on slices of lightly-buttered bread. Sprinkle with finely-chopped tongue, and cover with more slices of bread, which have also been spread with the cucumber mixture. Cut into fancy shapes.

* * *

HONEY-NUT SANDWICH—Chop some walnuts (or other nuts) finely and mix with honey; spread on nicely-buttered bread. Thick honey is best.

* * *

HOLIDAY SURPRISE—Beetroot well cooked; 1 oz. grated cheese; yolk of an egg; salt. Boil an egg quite hard; crush up the yolk and grated cheese together. Chop the beetroot small; add it to the cheese and egg. Season with a pinch of salt. Spread the mixture between thinly-cut bread and butter, preferably brown bread.

Activities of Women

Miss Amanda Clement is one of North Dakota's most versatile women. She has been a school teacher, baseball umpire, basketball coach, tennis player, newspaper woman and town assessor.

Living alone in Montville township, Ohio, Miss Mary Morgan, aged 80, walks four miles to church each Sunday.

Chinese military officials declare that the mastermind of the Japanese secret service in China is a woman, Yoshiko Kawashima, who is less than thirty years old.

One of the oldest women in the United States is Mary Moses, an Indian woman of Nespelem, Wash., who recently celebrated her 110th birthday anniversary.

Queen Astrid of the Belgians also is titled "Queen of Mothers" by the populace of that country. As a girl she attended a girls' school in Stockholm, Sweden, where she was taught the art of housewifery and motherhood.

One of the most beautiful women of France is Mlle. Violette d'Argens, trainer of lions. She is 24 years of age and a daughter of a Paris magistrate.

Three sisters, Hilda, Mildred and Erna Arndt of Baltimore, Md., are to be married at a triple ceremony in the spring. Their ages are 25, 23 and 20, respectively.

Miss Beida Morrow of Washington, D. C., is the only woman attorney appointed to the newly created veterans' division of the United States department of justice.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted women's suf-

frage leader and peace advocate, recently observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of her birth. She lives in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Custom forbids women of the better class to be seen in public in La Paz, Bolivia, except under the most circumspect conditions.

The "Cradle of Women's Rights," the building at Seneca Falls, in which the first women's rights convention was held eighty years ago, has been suitably marked by the state of New York. It was then a Wesleyan church and has since been a theatre, factory and commercial building.

On the farm and in the factory, women in Japan continue to do work equal to that of men in many instances. They also share in toil of fishing villages. Some of them dive in deep water for riches of the sea.

Women in Japan will be permitted to practice law, starting with 1936.

Household Hints

To revive the colors of a carpet use alum or soda dissolved in water.

A substitute for an air pillow may be made by slipping a newspaper between the pillow-case and the feather pillow.

A rug that is getting old should have a backing of stout canvas sewed to it. This will help to strengthen it, and will prevent it curling.

If a curtain pole be rubbed with a piece of flannel dipped in paraffin, the rings will run on it more easily.

One part yellow wax and two and half parts of turpentine make a simple floor wax. Apply with a brush, and polish with a woolen cloth.

Pure glycerine will remove coffee stains from silk or woolen fabrics.

Tins may be kept bright by frequent washing with hot water and soda.

If soot is dropped on a carpet, throw down an equal quantity of salt, and sweep all off together.

Before laying oilcloth cover the floor thinly with sawdust. This will increase the wearing power of the oilcloth, and will serve to deaden sound.

Put a metal spoon or fork in a glass or china dish before pouring hot water into it. The metal conducts the heat away, and the dish will not crack so readily.

To remove whitewash marks from floors, furniture, and windows, apply a small quantity of par-

affin on a soft cloth. The stains will disappear completely, and this does not injure the most delicate paint.

If, in making an iron-holder, two thicknesses of brown paper are put in between the material used for the holder, the heat will not then come through so quickly to the hands. Coarse linen is better to use for the covering than woolen material.

Stains or marks of an ordinary character on leather surfaces may be effaced by using oil and vinegar. Mix in a saucepan one teaspoonful of salad oil and two of vinegar. Dip a soft piece of flannel into this and rub it into the leather. It answers equally well on wood. Tar stains yield to a treatment of petroleum, grass stains to one of alcohol.

DULL GLASS

To restore the transparency of windows that have not been cleaned for a great while rub with diluted muriatic acid, one part acid to ten parts water, and polish with a cloth moistened with whiting.

TO LOOSEN THE SPLINTER

When a splinter gets under the nail and will not come out readily a cold water bandage around the top of the finger will in time loosen the splinter and prevent festering.

POOR EYESIGHT

The person with poor eyesight need not have that awful struggle over the eye of a needle if she will use an embroidery needle with the long easily-seen eye instead of a regular small-eyed needle. It sews just as well as any other type and reduces eye strain immediately.

A Pioneer Visits Rock Springs

Mrs. Jean Titsworth was a recent visitor to this city, after an absence of many years. She will be recalled by early pioneers as Jean Law, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Law, who arrived in Rock Springs in 1870. The city consisted then of but a few shacks and houses spread over a territory from Blairtown east. She grew to womanhood here and married William Titsworth, at that time Foreman in old No. 1 Mine. They resided at Mellor's Ranch; also on a ranch near "The Gap," spending a portion of their summers in the Brown's Park country. The female population in those days in the Park region consisted of but three white women. She has been living at Avoca, Iowa, for some time past, and visited the William Zoller family here a few days, many calling to pay their respects.

"Papa, are you growing taller all the time?"

"No, my child. Why do you ask?"

"'Cause the top of your head is poking up through your hair."

A Visit From Saint Nicholas

Clement Moore's famous poem, "A Visit From Saint Nicholas" has, we venture to state, appeared in print more often than any similar verse to which attention might be called. Originally written for his own children, and without any idea that it would be broadcast far and wide in newspapers, journals, magazines, etc., it has been read and enjoyed by millions of people all over the world. Our readers will readily recall the first lines of this celebrated work, which begins:

"'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;

The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,

In hopes that Saint Nicholas soon would be there," etc.

The lines first appeared just prior to Christmas of 1823 in the Troy "Sentinel," and today the poem is still as popular as in the bygone days.

Frost-Pryde Nuptials

AT 9 A. M., November 3rd, at the Congregational Church, Rock Springs, the Rev. O. P. Avery joined in holy wedlock Miss Alberta K. Pryde (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Pryde) and Nedward M. Frost, of Cody, Wyoming, in the presence of a large circle of friends and relatives. Prior to the entrance of the bride upon the arm of her father, Mrs. E. R. Jefferis sang beautifully, "Beloved it is Morn."

The Maid of Honor was her sister, Miss Ellenor Pryde, a student of Mills College, Oakland, California; the best man, Mr. Robert Richards, a cousin of the groom; the ushers officiating being a brother, James Pryde, Riverton, Wyoming, and William H. Wideman, a University friend of the groom.

The church was appropriately decorated with seasonal flowers and, together with its Cathedral candles, made a very attractive appearance.

A reception was held at the family home in Wardell Court following the ceremony at the church. The bride and groom departed for Denver during the afternoon to spend their honeymoon, arriving toward the end of the month at Cody, where they will reside, Mr. Frost being associated with his father in the dude ranch business at that point.

Both of the contracting parties enjoy a wide acquaintance and their hosts of friends wish for them a happily wedded life.

The wedding was one of the smartest affairs of recent years, and, as one person remarked, "Isn't it a shame that more people do not select a church wedding? How I do just dote on attending them, so impressive, so solemn, etc."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Some Late Style Hints

STREAMLINE GOWNS

At the recent Paris automobile show, fashionable women appeared in streamline effects to match the outline of their automobiles, one particularly noticeable frock being a princess affair, buttoned down the back, in a rich rose-brown wool. The hem dipped in a point in front, curving up to a much shorter level in back, the skirt here opening nearly to the hip line, showing a short satin slip of the same tone. The costume was completed by a bunch of natural pale-pink roses below the chin under her high collar; a high pointed cap of brown felt and a natural blue-fox cape. This also blended very suitably with the general decoration of the building which housed the display of automobiles with its tones of pale rose, etc.

Tweeds are always in good taste. For instance, great coats lined with fur—always comfortable and warm, though sometimes looming large. Fine for attending football games, being assured you will not get chilled. Then the unique suit witnessed at a recent sports contest, which simply captivated the attention of the girls (the cynosure of all eyes, as one formerly expressed it) being made of green tweed with tangerine red velveteen blouse and gloves, a quill on the hat to match, the bag also of tweed, all looked supreme. Doesn't that sound fetching?

ALL IS TWEED

Tweeds do everything for themselves this year. They form the foundation for the suit in plain material and then they trim themselves with borders of raised material with a surface that resembles a cabbage grater.

The new winter favorite in fur is Manchurian ermine. It is used in sport coats and in dressy coats for afternoon and evening. Sometimes it goes under the name of Oriental ermine. It is a rich golden color with soft markings of brown.

FIRST AID FOR FURS

Furs will soon be coming out again and perhaps require a little refreshing after their summer storing.

Fine cedar sawdust is not expensive if bought from a furrier. Shake the fur to remove any dust, then rub in the sawdust freely. Shake well and the fur will be clean and fresh-looking.

When your black satin slippers appear to be

rusty, rub them over with a dark cloth dipped in gasoline and the original luster will return in short order.

Clean white kid shoes with a piece of flannel dipped in milk. This revives all faded and soiled parts. Leave to dry, and polish with a soft cloth.

Get a Parsley Complexion

Parsley is a natural beautifier. Its regular use gives that clear transparent appearance to the complexion which usually belongs only to youth, and early youth at that.

There are two easy ways of taking your daily dose of parsley—one as tea, and the other in a sandwich.

For the tea, wash a small handful of parsley, put it in a jug and pour over a pint of boiling water. Leave till cold then drink a tumblerful before breakfast and another during the day. At first you may not much like the taste of this drink, but familiarity soon turns it from "a nasty medicine" into "a pleasant drink".

When you want a change, substitute parsley sandwiches for your tea. These I came across at a smart friend's house who served them as a novelty without knowing their value as a skin beautifier. Fresh washed parsley, finely chopped and sprinkled with salt is put between thin slices of brown bread and butter. They are delicious.

Enlarged pores head the list of stubborn complexion ills. To correct them the very texture of the skin must change. They arise through neglect of the complexion's needs or the habit of eating too much rich food.

Be sparing with hot water. Use a mild, bland soap. Iron with ice once or twice a day. After the washing and the icing, lave with an astringent made by combining one ounce of witch hazel, one-fourth ounce of boric acid and one-half pint of camphor water. Let the lotion dry on.

Delicate perfumes are staging a comeback. Gardenia, lily of the valley, verbena, jonquil and mimosa are reclaiming their rights to grace the dressing table. Even violet is doing a return engagement. Such a revival of old-time notions since the tiara has been hauled out of its hiding place and skirts have taken on fish tail trains. It's all rather romantic.

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Girl Scouts

Mrs. H. J. Plumhof, of Salt Lake City, at a recent meeting of the National Girl Scouts Council, was elected a regional member. She has been for several years past Second Deputy Commissioner of the Salt Lake City Girl Scout Council. Mrs. Plumhof is the wife of General Manager Plumhof of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Concert Broadcast for Girl Scouts

The United States Marine Band, playing from Washington, recently dedicated a concert over the radio to the Girl Scouts of America. The latter organization held a nation-wide celebration the week of October 28th to November 3rd.

Miss Olga Carlson, Director Rocky Mountain District, Girl Scouts, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, was in Rock Springs and vicinity the week of November 4th to 10th, conducting leaders' training classes.

Girl Scout Membership Gain

The Girl Scouts are represented in more than 4,000 communities by 14,000 troops, and a total membership of 356,000. The membership represents a 14 per cent gain within the last ten months.

The total membership of the Boy Scouts of America is 974,659, an increase of 101,268 over last year. The Cubs, junior organization of the Scouts, number 40,038.

Romance of the Ring

The Egyptians of old said that a delicate nerve runs from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, writes a correspondent in the Weekly Irish Times. So this finger is adorned with the wedding ring, the left hand being chosen to show that the woman is to be "subject to the man."

Ring posies or mottoes were inscribed inside the rings given by men to women in the sixteenth century. The "posies" were composed of rhyming lines, such as:

"In thee, my choice, I do rejoice." "My heart and

I until we die." "When this you see then think of me." "Not two, but one, till life is done."

The old Mispah ring—a gold ring bearing the word "Mispah"—was exchanged between lovers.

Unbroken Song

I heard the bells on Christmas Day,
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song

Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Oranges and Peaches

"Men may come and men may go, but mistakes go on forever."

Such were the thoughts of one of the city librarians yesterday when a timid-looking girl of perhaps nineteen years accosted her, asking if she had a book entitled "Oranges and Peaches."

A most diligent search proved that no such book was in the possession of the library.

"Are you sure that 'Oranges and Peaches' is the title of the book?" asked the librarian.

"Yes, I believe that's what the professor said to get," was the answer.

"Who is the author?"

"Darwin."

Imagine the surprise of the librarian when it "dawned on her" that the book desired was Darwin's "Origin of the Species."

"Mother," asked Bobby, "what does 'eagles' mean?"

"Why," said his mother, thinking he had been hearing about the NRA, "they are large birds" and she went on to explain.

"No, that's not it," said Bobby. "But Dotty keeps talking about 2x2 eagles 4." (Of course he meant "equals.")

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'Tis Christmas

'TIS CHRISTMAS—We gently open the door of time and step into life everlasting. The dawn-light reveals mute little toys and books; gifts, waiting for hands that cannot take them—tokens of the love of friend and kin. Far as the eye can see, twinkling lights dance and sparkle on Christmas trees. Spirit voices that earthly ears may not hear ring again in memory—the laughter and chatter of happy children, the greetings of fathers, the sweet voices of mothers, the faint music of carollers.

'TIS CHRISTMAS—We reach out eagerly and clasp dear hands we long have missed. Speechless we commune with loved ones far off on earth, farther still away in eternity. Now we live immortal, limitless; no death, no distance, no wall of time confines us.

'TIS CHRISTMAS—When all the world may enter the eternal life. The false, the artificial, the vulgar fade away. The star of Bethlehem gleams again, disclosing anew the glory of God, the beauty of life and love.

'TIS CHRISTMAS—Yet ours to keep throughout the year if we do not close the door at night and shut out the babies, the youth, the old folk; the laughter, the singing, the tears; the love, the sympathy, the cheer; the dreaming, the hoping, the doing; the sunshine and the showers—that would live forever in our hearts.

'TIS CHRISTMAS—Companions and joys of today and other days, we greet you. Rest with us until at life's eventide we enter eternity not to return, and, softly closing behind us the door of time, fall asleep.

—CLARENCE H. DEMPSEY,

in December, 1931, Child Welfare.

HE SHOULD KNOW

Teacher: "William, how many bones have you in your body?"

William: "Nine hundred."

Teacher: "That's a great many more than I have."

William: "But, teacher, I had sardines for lunch."

A Magic Knot

When the amateur magician is at a loss for a trick to mystify his friends he can quickly learn how to perform this easy bit of conjuring with a handkerchief.

First the conjurer twists a handkerchief into a rope, holds one end of it and snaps the other in the air. No knot appears. This action is merely a preliminary.

Now the magician gathers up the loose end of the handkerchief, shakes free the other end at the extreme part of which a knot strangely appears. The trick is performed as follows:

A one-handed knot which the conjurer conceals in his hand is tied in one end of the handkerchief when it is shaken out. Then he passes the twisted cloth over his little and third finger, under the first and second and on around into his hand. With his thumb the conjurer pushes the end of the handkerchief around until he can hold it between his first and second fingers, slips the cloth off his hand and the knot is quickly tied and hidden in the hand. Next the magician gathers up the free end and his right hand now holds both ends. Then as he shakes out the handkerchief the second time, he releases the end containing the knot.

Singee songee sick a pence,
Pockee muchee lye
Dozen two time blackee bird
Cookeee in ee pie.
When him cuttee top-side
Birdee muchee sing
Him tinkee nicee dish
Settee for ee King.
Kingee in ee talkee loom
Countee muchee money
Queenie in ee kitchee
Chow-chow breadee honey
Servant girlo workee
Washee hangee clothes
Chop-chop comee blackee bird
Nippeee off her nose.

**KELLOGG
LUMBER
COMPANY**



Building Materials and Paints
General Contractors

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

To My Father

By S. E. KISER

Father, when I speak your name.
 'Tis with tender memories
 Of the moments when I came,
 Climbing gladly on your knees.
 First of all my teachers, best
 Of the friends I ever knew;
 Kindest playmate, faithfulest,
 Most forgiving and most true;
 Father, it will matter not
 Where I fare—how high, how far—
 Still my gladdest, fondest thought
 Will be straying where you are.

Boy Scout Troop No. 170 Entertains

Boy Scout Troop No. 170 entertained about fifty Boy and Girl Scouts at No. 4 Community Hall on Friday evening, November 16. Games were played, dancing was enjoyed by the bunch and later in the evening a fine lunch was spread. The Scoutmaster made a short talk and he reports "all had a thoroughly enjoyable meet."

OBSERVATION

School Inspector, to Pretty Teacher—"Do you teach observation?"

"Yes."

"Then I will take the class. Now, children, shut your eyes and sit still."

Following this the inspector made a slow, whistling sort of noise and he followed with, "Now, children, what did I do?"

Small Pupil: "You kissed teacher."

Do you know a ring that you can't get on your finger? (The ring of a bell.)

What has eyes yet cannot see? (A potato.)

What has ears yet cannot hear? (Corn.)

Name a foot that never puts on shoes? (The foot of the bed.)

What is it that runs, yet has no legs, but has a face and two hands? (Watch.)

Mainly About Christmas

(Continued from page 521)

tives, are thrilled and fascinated as they witness these ugly beasts of burden bearing their heavy packs to the marts of trade. Contrast that section of the country then with that of the present day with its railroads, oil pipelines, modern public buildings, schools, universities, up-to-date hostleries, permanent roads upon which operate huge auto trucks, its immense Y. M. C. A. Institute, swimming pool, athletic field, stadium, etc., etc.

* * *

Years ago, while Captain Scott, the explorer, and his valiant crew were North Pole bound, they once celebrated Christmas Day by enjoying a wash in a cupful of water each and later by washing their shirts. Upon another occasion, after being on

Greetings of the Season



*Hercules extends best wishes to the men of
 The Union Pacific Coal Company for a perfect
 safety record throughout 1935.*

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

703 CONTINENTAL BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY

short rations, they celebrated Christ's natal day by consuming such luxuries as raisins and chocolate for breakfast. Their main meal upon that day consisted of four courses, it is reported, pemmican with slices of horsemeat flavored with onion and curry powder and thickened with biscuit, followed by arrowroot cocoa and biscuit hoosh sweetened, plum pudding, cocoa with raisins, winding up the "feast" with caramels and ginger. After putting away this heavy repast the Captain stated, "it was quite difficult to move—Wilson and I couldn't finish our share of the plum pudding—we felt thoroughly warm and slept splendidly—but our advance the following day was slow, probably due to the tightening of the night before."

* * *

Christmas of 1929 was spent by Admiral Byrd and a part of his men near the ice barrier in Antarctica, another bunch of his staff having been out afield on matters geological. The temperature was reported as 31 degrees above zero—a white Christmas and a warm one. The day was fittingly celebrated with a tree wrapped in cotton with its decorations of chewing gum, cigarette papers, cough drops, etc. In passing out gifts later on to the men, each was handed a box of candy, with cigars and cigarettes to those who were smokers.

* * *

In Italy, the people put their Christmas gifts into a big deep bowl called an "Urn of Fate" instead of following the custom of using a Christmas tree which obtains in other lands. The grown people of the family take turns in drawing for gifts.

* * *

Although we celebrate Christmas on December 25th, historians have endeavored for years to definitely establish the date of Christ's birth, but the exact time has never been settled. Quite certain it is that the correct time was not December 25th, since, it is stated, that date occurs at the height of the rainy season on the Judean plains, when the shepherd would not have been "watching their flocks by night." In the early days of Christianity, the feast of the nativity was observed at various times in January, April and May, and it was not until about 500 A. D. that December 25th was chosen as the day for observance.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Rudolph Kucheli has returned from a visit with relatives in Northern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Antonetti visited with relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marushack have moved into the house recently vacated by Irvin Rodda on Eleventh Street.

Mrs. Mike Rennie has been a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital the past three weeks.

Miss Bernice Barrass, of Seattle, Washington, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Gavin B. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Hanna.

David W. Miller, of Diamondville, visited here with his sisters, Anna and Helen Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Stevens have moved into the house recently vacated by Mike Wright on Randolph Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Dages visited with relatives in Kemmerer Saturday, November 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Butler visited at the J. R. Mann home in Winton Wednesday, November 7.

Norman Smith and Mark Lee, of Hanna, visited here with friends Friday, November 2. They were on their way north on a big game hunting trip.

Mrs. Charles Outsen is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

A shower was given at the Community Hall in honor of Mrs. John Jelaco, formerly Miss Annie Titmus. Refreshments were served and card games played.

Jean NEDRA FELTS

Smart Styles!

98¢



Mannish brims,
new pirate types,
tricorne! All
of supple felt,
big values!



J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.

421 No. Front St., ... Rock Springs, Wyo.

Specify

Morrell's Pride

REG U S. PAT. OFF

HAMS • BACON • LARD

Paul, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jones, underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson visited at the Leonard Hansen home in Winton Monday evening, November 5.

Reliance

Bobby Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stuart, received an injury to his arm while at play. He is unable to attend school.

Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter (Sharron) are visiting in Chariton, Iowa, with relatives.

Mrs. John Groves, Jr., of Rock Springs, visited at the Bud Korogi home during the month.

Mr. I. Hattori has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of Cokeville, Wyoming, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Sympathy is extended to the Baxter family in the death of Mrs. Baxter's mother, Mrs. M. Westergard, in Ogden.

Mrs. Joe Mitchelson is on the sick list.

LINCOLN MARKET

Phone 310

Rock Springs

Fed Up Turkeys

Come to our yard and make your own selection for

Christmas and New Years

We'll kill them for you on a minute's notice.

Carpenter Paper Co.

SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

Wholesale Paper Dealers

Paper Bags Stationery Wrapping Paper

Everything in the Paper Line
for the Printer.

"Christmas Greetings"

"MERRY XMAS" AND MAY THE DAY
BRING TO YOU ALL THE JOY OF
THE SEASON, IS THE WISH THAT
GOES OUT FROM THE HEART OF
US, STRAIGHT TO THE HEART OF
EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU.

—as we feel at

Rock Springs National Bank
Rock Springs, Wyo.

—just friends of yours.

Mrs. Simerl and daughter, Georgia, of Rock Springs, were visitors at the Tom Stewart home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall are the proud owners of a new Plymouth just purchased.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son visited in California during the month.

Miss Margaret Kelley, of Rock Springs, who underwent an appendectomy, has been convalescing at the home of her mother, Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mrs. James Sellers was hostess to the Lucky Thirteen Contract Bridge Club at her home, November 9. Delicious dessert course was served, after which Bridge was enjoyed the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Borzago are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Miss Lois Baxter has been confined to her home, having received an injury to her back when she fell from a chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stuart and family of Rock Springs are now residing in the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. M. Militich, who are now living in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dupont and baby have returned from a ten-day visit in California.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kallas and Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckles visited at the Carl Jorgensen home in Boulder, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard Johnson are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Winton

The monthly Social and Business meeting of the Altar Society was held at the home of Mrs. Pete Uram. At cards, Mrs. G. A. Neal won first prize and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Sr., second. A delicious lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Busko and family (formerly of Kemmerer) have moved to Winton.

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of the

(57)

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DENVER

"ALL GOLD"

BRAND
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ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.



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BAKER, - - OREGON



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PYKE PEAK and HAWK Brands..

Quality Merchandise

First Security Bank

OF ROCK SPRINGS

Extends the Compliments of the Season



The Girl Scouts gave a public card party during the month, which was very successful. A nice lunch was served following the cards and the Scouts wish to thank the public for their patronage.

Mrs. Emma Daniels has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kalinowski are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born November 2, 1934. The young lady has been named Shirley Anita.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kenyon and baby of Cody, Wyoming, are visiting at the home of Allen's parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones and family have moved to Winton.

Little Bobby Clark was operated on for appendicitis at the hospital in Rock Springs. He has returned home and is improving nicely at this writing.

Mr. Ernest Matson of Hanna, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Botero.

The Girl Scouts enjoyed a Hallowe'en costume party at the Club House. Costume prizes were won by Jane Wilson and D. Pori. Horns and noise makers were given as favors and refreshments were served.

Superior

C. H. Beagle, Superintendent of the Pinedale Schools, and Mrs. Beagle were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas recently, on their way to Rawlins to the district teachers' meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Abram of Calpet were business visitors in Superior during the month.

Mrs. A. Marocki of Kemmerer is visiting at the home of her son, Frank Marocki.

Mrs. John Odorizzi and children are visiting relatives and friends in Pueblo.

Mrs. B. L. Dodds entertained her afternoon bridge club on Thursday, October 11. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. W.

H. Richardson, Mrs. Fred Robinson and Mrs. A. B. Gantz. Dr. and Mrs. H. Murphy were awarded the grand prize at the bridge tournament sponsored by the Ladies Aid of Superior.

Word has been received here from Miss Agnes Briggs, former teacher in Superior, that she is now engaged in the service of the Federal Relief in Colorado.

Mrs. Mary McLeod is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clem Moore, in Lafayette, Colorado.

Edith Bergant has just been brought home from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she underwent a major operation.

Mrs. William Hunter, Sr., left on Thursday for her home in Kemmerer after visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James P. Faddis.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chilton, of Rock Springs, visited during the month at the home of Mrs. Chilton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Faddis.

Mrs. George Powers left for her home in Lyman on Tuesday after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine.

J. H. Thomas and family spent the week end with relatives in Mountain View, Wyoming.

Miss Eleanor Linnan of Sioux City, Iowa, has accepted the position in the Superior Schools made vacant by the resignation of Miss Wickersham. Miss Wickersham has accepted a position in the Cheyenne schools.

Hanna

The Loyal Order of Moose and Women of the Moose entertained at their annual Children's Day at the Finn Hall with a banquet and program followed by a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love returned from a vacation spent in the east.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mylroie to Cody where she visited for a few days with her niece, Dorothy Benedict, who is teaching school there.

Miss Marjorie Winchell and Bruce Bailey were married at the Methodist parsonage in Laramie on October 13th and will make their home in Hanna.

Mrs. W. S. Milliken and Mrs. D. Milne entertained the Eastern Star Thimble Club at the Community Hall on October 18.

Mrs. S. I. Rodda entertained at dinner and cards in honor of Mrs. Mae Mann of Pasadena, California, and Mrs. J. R. Mann, Winton.

Mrs. James Finch entertained the Ladies Aid Society at her home on November 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ainsworth and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood motored to Laramie recently on a shopping tour.

Miss Catherine Evans, who underwent an appendicitis operation at the Iverson Hospital at Laramie, is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. James Finch and family motored to Cheyenne recently, where Mrs. Finch was fitted with glasses.

Miss Elizabeth Crawford, of Denver, is visiting here with her parents.

The American Legion held its annual dance on Saturday, November 10, at Love's Hall. A large crowd was in attendance.

The ex-Service men were honored by the Knights of Pythias at a banquet served at the Community Hall on November 11.

Miss Mamie Wakkuri is visiting friends in Parco.

Mrs. Harold Foley and children, of Denver, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Jeane Massey.

The Altar and Rosary Society held a bazaar at the Community Hall on November 15.

Reverend A. D. Wilson motored to Casper, November 12, to attend the Methodist Seminar there.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rasmussen and Mrs. Helen McAttee, of Rawlins, were visitors here recently.

Mrs. Roberts, of Superior, visited here for a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Kelly.

Miss Muriel Crawford returned from Denver, where she has spent the past month.

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SILVERLEAF LARD
JEWEL SHORTENING

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Rock Springs

Reliance

Winton

Superior

Hanna



David Miller, former Mining Engineer with the Company, was re-elected County Surveyor here for the second term. He, of course, was on the Democratic ticket.

Wyoming's new auto plates for 1935 will be blue on white.

Only twenty-five days off—meaning Christmas. Do it now!

Otto Aho, former Clerk in the local Mine Office, who has been a student at Laramie University for several years past, was elected to membership in the Kappa Delta Pi, an honorary educational society.

Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, Washington, was a recent caller upon

old friends at the Headquarters. Fred looks as though the effete East agreed with him and explained that he came here to cast his vote.

V. H. Williams, formerly of our Engineering Department, is still with the State Highway Department, but now stationed at Kemmerer.

The father of "Bunny" Livingston recently passed away at Denver.

Recent visitors to our mines here and at Reliance were Messrs. H. Tomlinson (formerly of the Bureau of Mines) now Manager, and John Lawson, Vice President, of Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver.

Boyd Marshall, young son of Thomas A. Marshall, Manager of our Rock Springs Store, was one of six students of the local High School to be placed on the honor roll by reason of having all "A's" in his studies. While being perfect in all school work, Boyd finds plenty of time on the side in his studies of the violin and saxophone, at both of which he is adept.

Frank McCarty, Ogden, Utah, was here several days about the middle of November, and "did his derndest" to get some of the boys out for a game of golf. Unfortunately, he couldn't wait over until Saturday or Sunday. Frank was formerly Mine Superintendent here.

"What do you think of these beauties?" asked the angler husband.

"You needn't try to deceive me," replied his wife, laughing. "Mrs. Smith saw you in the fish dealer's."

"I know she did. I caught so many I simply had to sell some."

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PHILCOS NEW 1935 MODELS -- THE FINEST EVER

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BRAND****COAL
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Blade—Edge will not split, will
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2—Deep Bowl Heel—
Coal will not slip over.

3—Sturdy Steel D
Handle.

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the coal
easily.

5—Feather-
weight.

6—Flat bot-
tom.



A
Feather
Weight
Champion
Shovel

Flexsteel
Quality
Shovels
far outlast
ordinary
carbon steel
types, but

**COST
NO
MORE**

Also furnished with
standard long handle.

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...and
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The gift that is always well chosen,
whether you shop early with care or
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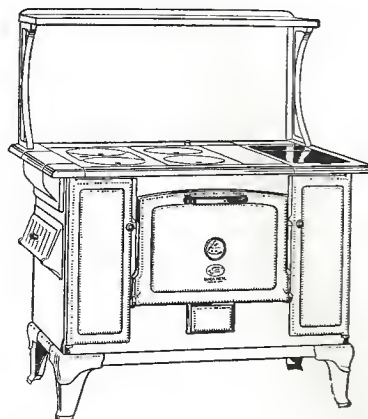
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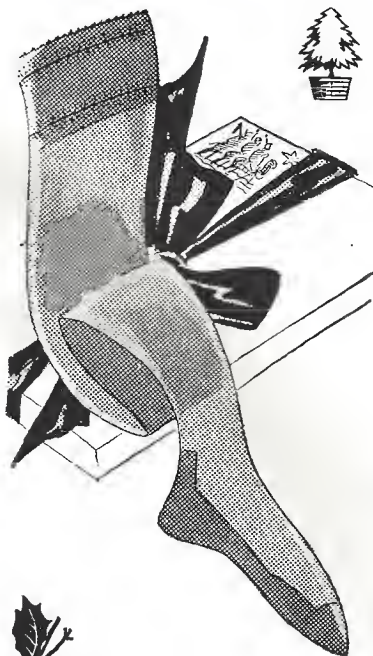
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Beauty, beyond all previous ideas of how handsome a range might be, is here combined with structural advances which set up an entirely new standard of range value. Note the splendid design and style—in harmony with the modern spirit. Our beautiful new ranges are now on display

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...Latest Styles
...Beautiful Colors
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Workmanship



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Good Morning

...Fine Fabrics
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REGARDLESS of season or weather, the sun always shines—bright and clear—in the Segó Milk plants. There we create ultra-violet light rays like those in sunshine with electricity, and let them shine on the pure milk. The result: an extra supply of precious Vitamin D is created within every drop of irradiated Segó Milk, bringing to you in your food the benefits of summer sunshine every day in the year to build and nourish strong bones and sound teeth. *No foreign substance is added to the pure milk.* The price is not increased because of this enrichment.

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Snow - Flake

THE FINEST
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If you want the best, and you will, be sure
and insist upon flour bearing the above label.

This flour is milled from wheat grown in
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Every sack of flour is guaranteed to give
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MUCH foot suffering in later life is directly traceable to incorrectly made and improperly fitted shoes worn in childhood. The feet of a child during the growing period are plastic and can be forced to grow out of line with Nature's pattern.

That is why we have so carefully developed and perfected BUSTER BROWN SHOES to conform to normal foot shapes. That is why we have made innumerable tests to be sure that Busters are the most healthful shoes a boy or girl can possibly wear—as well as being good looking and extra serviceable.

We hope you will heed this friendly warning and see to it that your son or daughter wears BUSTER BROWN SHOES.

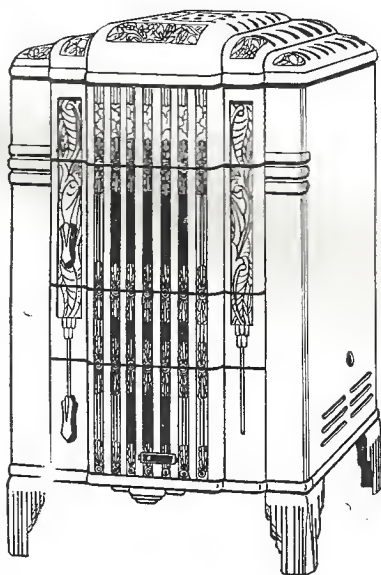


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Every Pair.*

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Made in three different sizes, with sixteen, eighteen or twenty inch fire pots. The outer casing of porcelain grained walnut finish.

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Drain, Fill, then

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Try Our Flat Rate On Repairing

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All Merchandise in Christmas Boxes.
No Extra Charge.

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For All Occasions

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